

Morocco Holds Referendum On King's New Constitution

RABAT, March 1 (AP).—Moroccans voted today on a new constitution, proposed by King Hassan II, which the opposition calls a fraud but which the king says will change his authoritarian role into one of an "arbitrator."

With the opposition parties abstaining and no groups campaigning to reject the constitution, it was certain to pass with an overwhelming majority.

"It's no secret that some provinces have gotten the order to have 95 percent 'yes' votes," the opposition newspaper *Maghreb Informations* said in a front-page editorial today. "In others there will be a more subtle dose,

notably in the cities, so that the percentage of 'no' votes, miscast ballots and abstentions doesn't exceed 25 percent of the registered voters."

There are about five million voters in Morocco's population of 15 million, with about 80 percent of the citizens of voting age illiterate.

The voters were asked to choose either a white "yes" ballot or a blue "no" ballot. Planes scattered thousands of white handbills, calling for passage of the constitution, over the countryside yesterday.

The most important aspects of the new constitution are that it increases from one-third to two-thirds the number of members of parliament elected directly. It also allows parliament to initiate constitutional amendments, which has been the province of the king alone.

King Hassan will be able to pick a government, dissolve parliament and govern alone in an emergency.

The changes "essentially nothing" and provides "real and false solutions for the type of problems that led to the abortive attempt to overthrow King Hassan last July."

Replies to the charges, Ahmed Omani, director of the cabinet, said in a statement today: "The referendum was not an end in itself... it was only the logical beginning."

Legislative elections are expected to be held three months after the referendum.

Madrid Police Clash Anew With Students

MADRID, March 1 (Reuters).—Hundreds of students and police clashed today in running battles near the University of Madrid campus—the worst violence here since bloody confrontations at the university six weeks ago.

Dozens of arrests were reported as police chased students through boulevards and narrow back streets leading from the campus into the city.

When some students sought refuge in bars and cafés, they were routed out by police and beaten with rubber truncheons.

There was little reported trouble on the campus itself, although one group of students was said to have hurled bricks at the rector's building.

Want Reforms

Student leaders had called for a nationwide "Day of Struggle" today to reinforce their long-standing demands for academic reform and greater student freedom.

The University of Madrid had been scheduled to reopen today for mid-term examinations after intermittent closures over the past six weeks. The schools of medicine and of philosophy and letters were still closed today.

Since early today, the campus had been swarming with police, some armed with submachine guns reportedly loaded with rubber-coated bullets.

Witnesses said there were also mounted forces, several water cannon, at least a dozen trucks full of police and a troop carrier with about 30 men.

It was the closure of the medical school, following protest boycotts by its 4,000 students, that first touched off the university unrest on Jan. 17.

Several meetings between faculty authorities and students—who object to a new education law obliging them to do an extra year of unpaid internship at a government-designated hospital—have produced no accord.

Sex Motive Seen in Murder At U.S. Chancery in Africa

By Paul G. Edwards

WASHINGTON, March 1 (UPI).—A federal prosecutor charged Monday that the former American chargé d'affaires in Equatorial Guinea, Alfred J. Erdos, murdered his administrative assistant in the U.S. Chancery there during a "quarrel over a homosexual act."

The accusation was made in an opening statement by Assistant U.S. Attorney Justin Williams as Mr. Erdos went on trial in U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., on a charge of murder in the death last Aug. 30 of Donald J. Leahy, 47.

William E. McDaniels, Mr. Erdos' lawyer, said in his opening statement that the defense does not deny that Mr. Erdos killed Mr. Leahy but seeks to prove that Mr. Erdos was insane at the time of the slaying.

The government cannot prove a homosexual motive, Mr. McDaniels said, adding that Mr. Erdos suffered from acute paranoid psychosis, manifested in part by a fear that he and his family would become victims in a "wave of arrests, tortures and murders" directed by the Guinean government.

Even if there was a homosexual act, Mr. McDaniels said, psychiatric testimony will show that it would not have been inconsistent with this acute paranoid psychosis.

When the government's first witness, Dr. William Ends, a pathologist at Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital, testified that Mr. Leahy was the victim of a homosexual attack, Mr. Erdos' lawyers moved for a mistrial.

Judge Oren R. Lewis denied that motion and said that Dr. Ends was qualified to form such an opinion from the medical evidence.

Dr. Ends said that Mr. Leahy suffered 10 stab wounds on the neck, chest and arms in the attack and bled to death as a result of a wound in the right side of his neck. A pair of blood-stained scissors found near the body was identified as the murder weapon.

Mr. McDaniels said that the defense hopes "to show you the extent to which the Equatorial Guinean government went to embarrass the United States over this event. On the day after it occurred... the government produced a confession of a dissident minister linking Mr. Erdos to gun-running, if you will."

Rightists Clash With Paris Police

PARIS, March 1 (Reuters).—Rightist youths, throwing bottles and stones, clashed with police and caused huge traffic jams in the Latin Quarter tonight.

They were protesting against Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas following allegations, which he has denied, that he paid no taxes for four years.

Between 200 and 300 youths took part in the demonstration, called by the extreme rightist Ordre Nouveau movement. The demonstration had been banned by the authorities.

Gaullists', Reds' Offices Bombed

MILLAU, France, March 1 (Reuters).—Explosions rocked the Gaullist and Communist party headquarters and the labor exchange here today. The attacks were believed linked to the shooting Friday of a 23-year-old Maoist when he went to distribute pamphlets at the Renault car factory near Millau.

Today's explosions in this glove-industry center in south-central France came simultaneously before dawn. Damage was serious at the labor exchange but only slight at the other buildings. No injuries were reported.

Cosmos-476 Is Up

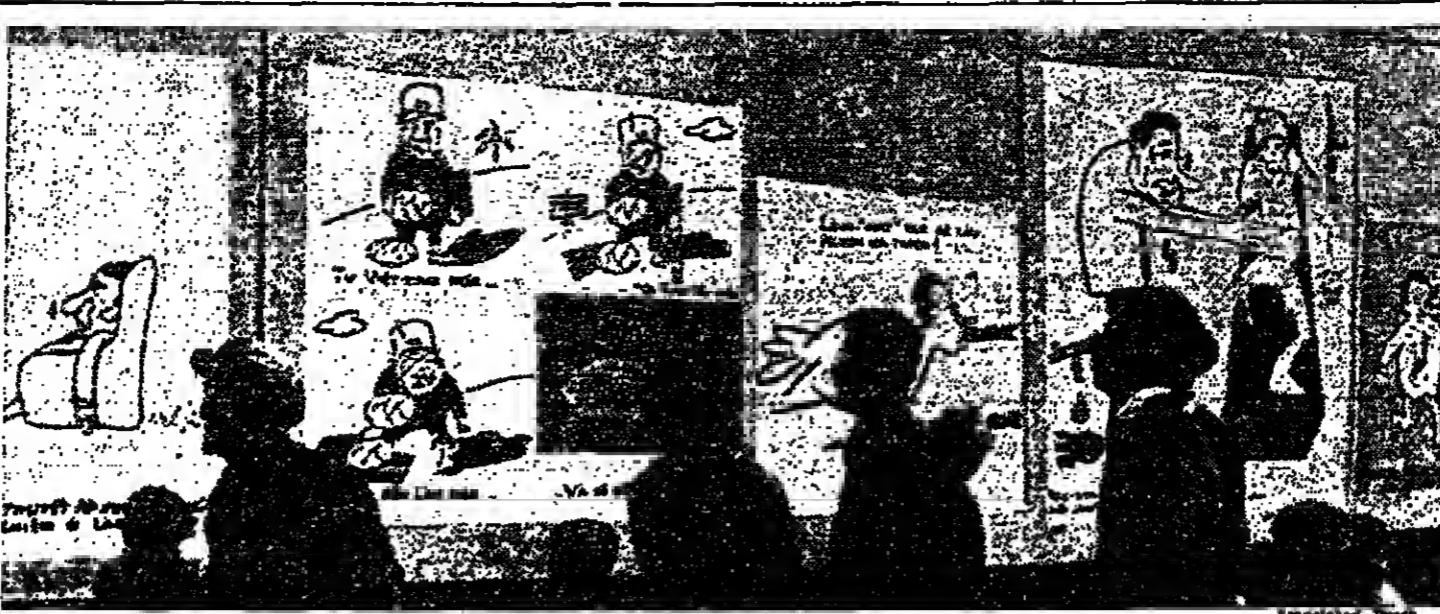
MOSCOW, March 1 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-476, the newest satellite in the top-secret series, *Tass* announced. Tass said that Cosmos-476 was put into an earth orbit with a high point of 651 kilometers, a low point of 618 kilometers and an initial period of revolution of 92.2 minutes.

Clemency is a prerogative of the crown (the queen plus the cabinet), on which a parliamentary vote is not binding.

Before the vote, Mr. Bischel emphasized that "no outside pressure" was exerted on the government and that no international arrangements had been made for the release of the war criminals.

He assured Parliament that the trio "are still where they have

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. CSE 50-36



HANOI COMMENT—This photograph made by a photographer of and distributed by the Japanese agency, Nihon Dempa News, reportedly shows cartoons criticizing the Vietnam policy of President Nixon. They were posted on a wall in Hanoi during the President's visit to China. No further details were given, AP reported.

Associated Press

Fate of Pilot Jailed 20 Years Discussed by Nixon in China

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).

President Nixon discussed with Chinese leaders the fate of John Thomas Downey, the American who has spent 20 years in a Chinese prison, the White House disclosed yesterday.

But Press Secretary Ron Ziegler refused to provide details.

The matter was discussed from the standpoint of mercy and compassion," Mr. Ziegler said.

The situation involving Mr. Downey and two American military pilots also held in China symbolizes the hostility that Mr. Nixon's journey was designed to eliminate or reduce.

There had been speculation by government officials that Mr. Nixon might work out some arrangement for the release of Mr. Downey, who has been held since 1952 for alleged espionage.

Legislative elections are expected to be held three months after the referendum.

Kleindienst Set To Testify at Senate Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).

Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, who has been nominated to be attorney general, will testify under oath at a Senate hearing tomorrow on charges of his role in anti-trust cases against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp.

Columnist Jack Anderson, who wrote that a settlement favorable to ITT was arranged after one of its subsidiary companies pied up to \$400,000 to help finance the Republican National Convention in August, also will testify.

Sen. James O. Eastland, D.-Miss., chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which already has unanimously approved Mr. Kleindienst's nomination to succeed John N. Mitchell, told a press conference that Mr. Kleindienst will be attorney general.

He said that other witnesses will be former Assistant Attorney General Richard W. McLaren, now a federal judge who headed the Justice Department's antitrust division, and a representative of ITT.

Senate Blocks Busing Bans In School Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

method for integration also was defeated, 63 to 31. Under this amendment, parents would have had the final say in determining which schools their children attend and a virtual veto over any integration plan.

The Senate accepted, 92 to 2, another Ervin amendment that would require that racial-busing orders be issued under constitutional standards applying equally to the North and South. Northern moderates and liberals said this was simply a restatement of law.

The Senate also passed a proposal by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R.-N.Y., and Sen. Herman Talmadge, D.-Ga., to permit parents to start class-action suits to halt busing if they felt it was harmful to their children's health or education. The vote was 89 to 5.

Part of Package

That amendment was part of the mild leadership package of busing controls accepted by the Senate after it turned down the Griffin measure.

The bill must go to conference with the House, which attached three strong anti-busing riders when it passed the measure last November.

Besides the busing provisions, the bill contains new kinds of aid for college students and institutions as well as \$1.5 billion to help school districts facing desegregation problems.

Meanwhile, the House Judiciary Committee heard testimony for and against anti-busing measures during its third day of hearings on proposed constitutional amendments that would ban busing and install "freedom of choice" integration plans.

The government cannot prove a homosexual motive, Mr. McDaniels said, adding that Mr. Erdos suffered from acute paranoid psychosis, manifested in part by a fear that he and his family would become victims in a "wave of arrests, tortures and murders" directed by the Guinean government.

Even if there was a homosexual act, Mr. McDaniels said, psychiatric testimony will show that it would not have been inconsistent with this acute paranoid psychosis.

When the government's first witness, Dr. William Ends, a pathologist at Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital, testified that Mr. Leahy was the victim of a homosexual attack, Mr. Erdos' lawyers moved for a mistrial.

Judge Oren R. Lewis denied that motion and said that Dr. Ends was qualified to form such an opinion from the medical evidence.

Dr. Ends said that Mr. Leahy suffered 10 stab wounds on the neck, chest and arms in the attack and bled to death as a result of a wound in the right side of his neck. A pair of blood-stained scissors found near the body was identified as the murder weapon.

Mr. McDaniels said that the defense hopes "to show you the extent to which the Equatorial Guinean government went to embarrass the United States over this event. On the day after it occurred... the government produced a confession of a dissident minister linking Mr. Erdos to gun-running, if you will."

Clemency is a prerogative of the crown (the queen plus the cabinet), on which a parliamentary vote is not binding.

Before the vote, Mr. Bischel emphasized that "no outside pressure" was exerted on the government and that no international arrangements had been made for the release of the war criminals.

He assured Parliament that the trio "are still where they have

been for a considerable time." This is the Breda Prison where they were jailed for life after their death sentences were commuted.

After a marathon debate the Second Chamber (lower house), carried by a vote of 85 to 61, a motion strongly recommending that the government give up its intention to release the trio.

One shouted "Shame on you" at Justice Minister Dries Van Agt, 41, after he defended the proposed release, saying that continuation of the detention did not serve any purpose.

Thousands of Nazi victims have protested the government's advice to release the trio.

Working on unanimous advice from the Supreme Court, the government had advised Parliament in favor of releasing Ferdinand and his wife, 63, Joseph Koestella, 65, and Franz Fischer, 71.

Premier Barend Biesheuvel expressed hope that the cabinet would formulate a definite position when it meets Friday after seriously considering the motion.

Prerogative of Crown

Clemency is a prerogative of the crown (the queen plus the cabinet), on which a parliamentary vote is not binding.

Before the vote, Mr. Bischel emphasized that "no outside pressure" was exerted on the government and that no international arrangements had been made for the release of the war criminals.

He assured Parliament that the trio "are still where they have

been for a considerable time." This is the Breda Prison where they were jailed for life after their death sentences were commuted.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

Kotaeli, known as the hangman of the Dutch concentration camp of Amersfoort, was convicted on charges including torture of prisoners. In Breda Prison, he married Margarete Adelheid Samoil of Putten in 1957.

Fischer was found guilty of the death of 12,000 Jews.

Under construction for more than five years, the \$250-million machine is expected to give scientists their most detailed look so far at the inner structure of the atom, the basic building block of the universe.

World's Biggest Atom Smasher Goes to Work

WASHINGTON, March 1 (AP).—The world's largest and most powerful atom-smashing machine began operating at its designed energy of 200 billion electron volts today, the Atomic Energy Commission announced.

Under construction for more than five years, the \$250-million machine is expected to give scientists their most detailed look so far at the inner structure of the atom, the basic building block of the universe.

It was also clear whether Codetco had suspended this particular shipment or all shipments to Anacoda until further notice.

Some trade people speculated that it was in reprisal for Anacoda's legal action in New York, embargosing the U.S. bank accounts of Codetco and Corfco, the government's development corporation.

Under construction for more than five years, the \$250-million machine is expected to give scientists their most detailed look so far at the inner structure of the atom, the basic building block of the universe.

Pakistan Envoy to U.S.

RAWALPINDI, March 1 (AP).—Sultan Mohammed Khan, Pakistan's foreign secretary, has been appointed ambassador to the United States.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

The machine is located at Batavia, Ill., near Chicago.

Thurgood Marshall, Muskie, McGovern...

Army Intelligence: Many Targets

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON. March 1 (UPI)—Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., has disclosed that Army intelligence's surveillance of civilian officials from late 1967 into 1970 was more extensive than had previously been revealed.

In a brief filed with the Supreme Court Monday, Sen. Ervin said that the Army watched the political activities of a Supreme Court Justice, "numerous congressmen and United States senators" and state officials.

The senator did not name the subjects of the surveillance, but a spokesman said they included Sen. Ervin himself; Senators Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine; George McGovern, D., S.D.; Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.; David E. Hughes, D., Iowa; Fred R. Harris, D., Okla.; and former Senator Ralph W. Yarborough, D., Texas, and Eugene J. McCarthy, D., Minn.

Members of the House included Reps. Philip M. Crane, R., Ill.; John B. Rauh, D., Ia.; Don Edwards, D., Calif.; and former Reps. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N.Y., and Allard K. Lowenstein, D., N.Y.

American Zoos on the Prowl For the Two Chinese Pandas

By Murray Schumach

NEW YORK. March 1 (NYT).—The two giant pandas promised to the United States by the People's Republic of China have stirred up polite warfare among the nation's zoos.

With the intensity of politicians bargaining for presidential convention delegates, the directors are bringing every kind of pressure to get one of the fury clowns with the white bodies and the black-ringed eyes. The United States has not had a giant panda since 1958.

The Bronx zoo, which has had four giant pandas since 1958, says it will make a direct appeal to President Nixon. Experts say that in a telegram signed by Lawrence J. Rockefeller, chairman of the board of the New York Zoological Society, and brother of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who is state campaign manager for the President this year, the zoo's last panda was Shuan, who died in 1958.

"We still have the panda house with its sprinkler and swimming pool," said William G. Conway, director of the zoo. "It is now inhabited by wallabies. But we would send them back if the kangaroos in 10 minutes if we could get a panda."

The director of the San Diego zoo, Charles R. Schroeder, said the director of the Washington zoo because of its location, might have an inside track.

"China thinks it is a new world at a new," he said. "But if there is one left over, cooperatives. I think it should go to us. After all, we have the summer White House and we'll have the American National Convention that in the fall we have a new 800-acre park that Nixon would be ideal for a panda."

The Bronx Zoo, just west of the Bronx, does not think it should get anything except kept Senate leader, a

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
 Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

**SAVE
UP TO
50%**

of the
newsstand price
for 6 months
or 1 year!

In most countries, Herald Tribune subscription rates have not changed, but newsstand prices have gone up. So, when you take advantage of the special Introductory 25% Subscription Discount, you find that your savings on the newsstand price mount as high as 50%.

1-YEAR DISCOUNT OFFER EXPIRES APRIL 15, 1972.
 It is valid only for the countries listed below.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL REDUCED RATES

	6 Mos. 1 Year*	6 Mos. 1 Year*
Austria (air)	\$ 612.00 1,235.00	LuxembourgL.Fr. 1,000.00 2,200.00
BelgiumB.Fr. 1,100.00 2,200.00	NetherlandsFl. 80.00 160.00	
Denmark (air) ..D.Kr. 174.00 348.00	Norway (air)N.Kr. 130.00 360.00	
Finland (air)S 27.50 55.00	Portugal (air) ...Esc. 624.00 1,268.00	
FranceFr. 93.00 180.00	Spain (air)Ptas. 1,550.00 3,100.00	
GermanyD.M. 93.00 186.00	Sweden (air)S.Kr. 147.00 294.00	
Great Britain (air) .£ 7.85 15.70	SwitzerlandS.Fr. 96.75 193.50	
Greece (air)Dr. 865.00 1,730.00	Turkey (air)\$ 27.00 54.00	
Ireland (air)£ 7.85 15.70	Yugoslavia\$ 27.00 54.00	
ItalyLire 14,250 28,500	Other, Europe (air) ...\$ 27.00 54.00	

* 1-year discount valid only until April 15, 1972, and for countries listed here.

Subscription Dept., International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berri, 75-Paris-8e.
 Please send me the newspaper by mail for 6 months 1 year

at the INTRODUCTORY 25% SUBSCRIPTION DISCOUNT

(Savings up to 50% of the newsstand price)

3-2-72

Please print in block letters

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Check or money order enclosed

Please send a bill

Payment to: International Herald Tribune

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Both Born Addicted

**'Methadone Babies' a Problem
As Well as 'Heroin Babies'**

By Stuart Anerbach

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP).—The infant appeared normal at birth. But within a few days he became increasingly irritable, crying frequently with piercing screams that filled the hospital nursery. He broke into cold sweats and began twitching violently.

He was born a drug addict—hooked on the methadone drug his mother was getting as a substitute for heroin.

He is one of a growing number of "methadone babies" being seen in hospitals here and in other cities with active methadone programs for heroin addicts. His mother was getting methadone—an inexpensive, synthetic narcotic—from Washington's Narcotics Treatment Administration. Methadone is used

in many American cities to wean addicts away from heroin. In some cases methadone may only create a new addiction, but its supporters point out that it is legal and believed far less harmful than heroin.

Dr. Miryam Davis, a pediatric neurologist who is working on the problem of methadone babies, estimated that 50 women in methadone programs gave birth last year.

About 35 of their babies showed symptoms of withdrawal, ranging from unusual restlessness and irritability to convulsions.

Studies in New York City, which has the oldest methadone program, show that babies born to methadone mothers have no more birth defects than the general population.

The Uncertainty

But, said Dr. Davis, doctors are not sure what the methadone—which affects the central nervous system and produces "profound changes" in the brains of the affected babies—does to their behavior and thinking patterns.

"We don't know how these changes affect the developing brain of the fetus," she said. "The drug acts on the nervous system during a crucial period of its development and may have a subtle effect on the behavioral and intellectual development of the infant."

One baby, born in November at the Washington hospital center, still was experiencing convulsions 3 1/3 months after birth. Another infant was extremely irritable four months after her birth at Columbia Hospital for Women in Washington.

At D.C. General Hospital, the public hospital where most Washington methadone mothers give birth, Dr. Vartolomeo Javate reported 48 babies were born last year to mothers addicted to either heroin or methadone.

In his studies of 23 babies born to methadone mothers, Dr. Javate found that 17 showed signs of withdrawal that required treatment ranging from 30 to 90 days. Most of the babies needed at least two months of hospital care before they were free of the effects of methadone.

Heroin Babies'

The problem of "heroin babies," addicted at birth to the drug their mother is hooked on, is well known. In one hospital on the edge of New York's Spanish Harlem, one of every 44 babies born is born addicted to heroin.

But until recently doctors thought methadone was different and did not cross the placental barrier from mother to unborn child. Indeed, as recently as 15 months ago, a team of specialists reported little if any withdrawal problems for newborn babies whose mothers were taking methadone. The doctors have since changed their minds.

Bishop Argoulinos claimed that Queen Frederika's book, "Measure of Understanding," published in London last May, contained ideas against Orthodoxy and also bore anti-Christian doctrines.

In her book, the 54-year-old German-born queen discussed her thoughts on the monarchy, her love for her late husband, King Paul, and the Greek people, as well as her religious philosophy.

The queen had earlier faced excommunication when Bishop Argoulinos took exception to alleged remarks she made to a U.S. journalist concerning the existence of Christ and criticizing Greek Orthodox priests.

Queen Frederika explained those remarks and was exonerated by the church early last year.

**Synod Dismisses
Charges Against
Queen Frederika**

ATHENS, March 1 (Reuters).—The Holy Synod of the Greek Orthodox Church has decided to drop charges that Queen Frederika, Greece's self-exiled queen mother, expressed anti-Christian doctrines in her autobiography.

The synod—supreme administrative body of the church here—ruled that there were no grounds to justify the charges brought by Bishop Argoulinos, metropolitan of Florina, who had submitted a memorandum calling for an investigation, a church spokesman said here today.

Bishop Argoulinos claimed that Queen Frederika's book, "Measure of Understanding," published in London last May, contained ideas against Orthodoxy and also bore anti-Christian doctrines.

In her book, the 54-year-old German-born queen discussed her thoughts on the monarchy, her love for her late husband, King Paul, and the Greek people, as well as her religious philosophy.

The queen had earlier faced excommunication when Bishop Argoulinos took exception to alleged remarks she made to a U.S. journalist concerning the existence of Christ and criticizing Greek Orthodox priests.

Queen Frederika explained those remarks and was exonerated by the church early last year.

**Two Cubans Invade
Canadian Embassy**

Ottawa, March 1 (AP).—Two armed Cubans seeking political asylum entered the Canadian Embassy in Havana yesterday and held two staff members hostage for 90 minutes. Foreign Ministry sources reported.

They said that the Cubans were persuaded to give up their weapons and left the embassy of their own accord after being told that they would not be granted asylum. One was armed with a pistol and the other with a butcher knife. A ministry source said that he assumed the Cubans were arrested after they left the embassy.

The notices yesterday asked the persons involved to name lawyers to advise them.

The action—amounting to a warning that the persons may face charges—followed the arrest Feb. 13 of Patric Vassallo, manager of Rome's leading night spot, the "Number One." Police said that they found narcotics hidden in the nightclub and in Mr. Vassallo's car. Mr. Vassallo said that the drugs must have been planted by enemies.

Persons receiving notices included Roman princess Giovanna Pignatelli, Duchess Maria Letizia Rovere, and actress Nadia Cassini, wife of U.S. columnist Igor Carchioli and sister-in-law of fashion stylist Oleg Cassini, court sources said.

Others included French actor

Pompidou's U.K. Trip

PARIS, March 1 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou of France will go to Britain March 18-19 to meet with Prime Minister Edward Heath at his Chequers residence. It was announced here today. Mr. Pompidou's trip had been scheduled for last month but was postponed because of the British coal miners' strike.

Observers also see the strike as a call for the return from Spain of exiled strongman Juan Peron.

Today's quake followed a 30-second tremor which rolled through central and southern Italy before midnight, spreading fear from Naples, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, to Pescara and Bari on the Adriatic, but causing no damage.

According to sources close to the British High Commission, the latest message further explained the British position on Mr. Mintoff's monetary demands and left the door open for negotiations either in London or Rome between Mr. Mintoff and Lord Carrington, British defense secretary.

**Strike Fails to Halt
Italian Air Services**

ROMA, March 1 (Reuters).—Ground crews of the Italian national airline, Alitalia, and of four Italian domestic airlines staged a 24-hour strike for pay today but it had little effect on flights.

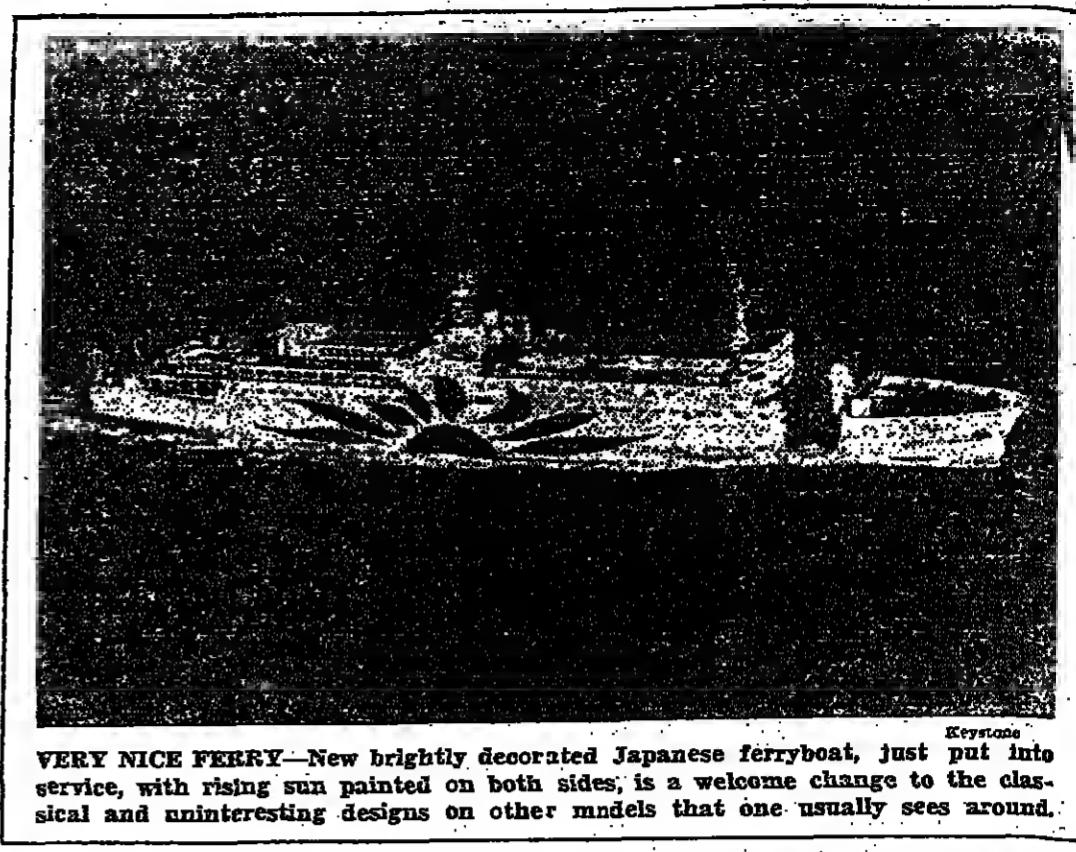
Alitalia reported that all international flights were only slightly reduced in European and internal services.

Scientists Say Cows Could Be Made to Produce Skim Milk

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., March 1 (AP).—Two Pennsylvania State University scientists say it won't be long before farmers could be milking cows for skim milk, whole milk or cream.

W. Ross Silcock, a graduate student, and D. Stuart Patton, working with the National Heart and Lung Institute, say they have discovered the first direct evidence of the way skim milk is produced in cows.

Others included French actor



VERY NICE FERRY.—New brightly decorated Japanese ferryboat, just put into service, with rising sun painted on both sides; is a welcome change to the classical and uninteresting designs on other models that one usually sees around.

**Moscow Gives Two Non-Allied Airlines Get
Border Force New Powers**

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, March 1 (NYT).—For the first time, the three Western powers have agreed to open West Berlin to international air travel and to grant landing rights to some non-Allied airlines. American diplomats said today that the United States, Britain and France were advising the Danish government and the Austrian government that their air companies, SAS of Scandinavia and AUA of Austria, may fly to and from Tegel, Berlin's large new airport in the French sector.

The formal permits limit services to two flights a week. Negotiations Cited

But long-drawn-out negotiations proved necessary to get the British and the French to go along. Final agreement was reached in Washington some days ago. The three powers have retained ultimate sovereignty over the former German capital.

At the start of the occupation by the Big Three and the Soviet Union, the fourth World War II victor in Europe, agreed on overflight rights over what was originally the Soviet zone of Germany and later became the German Democratic Republic, along three air corridors set aside for the sole use of Western planes. The air lanes, each 20 miles wide, run from Berlin in a northwesterly, a western and a southwesterly direction, toward the German cities of Hamburg, Hanover and Frankfurt.

The existence of those corridors and of landing facilities in West Berlin proved vital factors in keeping the city free during frequent postwar crises, particularly through the operation of the Allied airlift that broke the Russians' land blockade of 1949-49.

Because of the immense psychological importance of free air travel along the Allied corridors for the 2 million West Berliners, the Allies will not let other companies use those routes. The new openings with Copenhagen and Vienna do not therefore involve operations along those air lanes.

Instead, the Scandinavians and the Austrians will have to obtain overflight rights along other routes from East Germany. Both companies already have obtained permission from the Communists to land at the East Berlin airport and have announced that they will start regular services to and from that airfield three times a week beginning April 1.

It was not immediately known how long it would take them to work out additional agreements for air travel with West Berlin.

British Message Given to Mintoff

VALLETTA, Malta, March 1 (AP).—The British high commissioner here, Sir Duncan Watson, tonight delivered a message from the British government to Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

The message was in reply to one Mr. Mintoff sent to British Prime Minister Edward Heath last Friday a few moments after he had canceled a trip to London for talks on the Anglo-Maltese crisis.

According to sources close to the British High Commission, the latest message further explained the British position on Mr. Mintoff's monetary demands and left the door open for negotiations either in London or Rome between Mr. Mintoff and Lord Carrington, British defense secretary.

German Rates Rise

BOHN, March 1 (Reuters).—West German postage and telephone rates will go up an average 11.3 percent July 1, because of a growing deficit in running the country's postal services, the Federal Postal Ministry announced yesterday.

"If we continue to reject butterfat or cream, the energy a cow uses to produce that fat would be redirected to produce skin milk," Mr. Patton said.

The significance of the study is aimed more at understanding the cell structure so that regulating the price or quality of milk," he added, "but after understanding the cells, we then could have cows produce more fat, more skin, more everything."

"A cow produces skin milk and fat globules (cream) in separate production lines, but homogenized them before she is milked," Mr. Patton explained.

"There probably is no great economic desire to produce a cow that gives skin milk, considering the worth of butterfat," Mr. Patton said. He added, however, that such a cow could become desirable if the public continues to be wary of cholesterol, found in whole milk.

"These membranes serve to collect and package skin milk components while they are still in

the cell, and then push them into the cow's 'milk depot' where they are blended with the cream or fat globules, the scientists said."

Police Seize Michael X in Guyana Mine Black Power Leader Hunted in Two Deaths

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, March 1 (Reuters).—Fugitive black-power leader Michael X, also known as Abdul Malik, hunted throughout the Caribbean area, was arrested by Guyanese police early today and brought handcuffed and under heavy armed guard to police headquarters here.

Trinidad police issued a warrant for his arrest after the bodies of 27-year-old Gail Benson, daughter of a British member of Parliament, and a Negro barber were found buried near his burned-out house on the island.

Police said they found Malik, without his familiar beard, hiding in a coal mine at Gold Hill, about 90 miles up the Demerara River from Georgetown.

Malik was taken to a guarded room at police headquarters for questioning. He wore a stained shirt, trousers and rubber sandals.

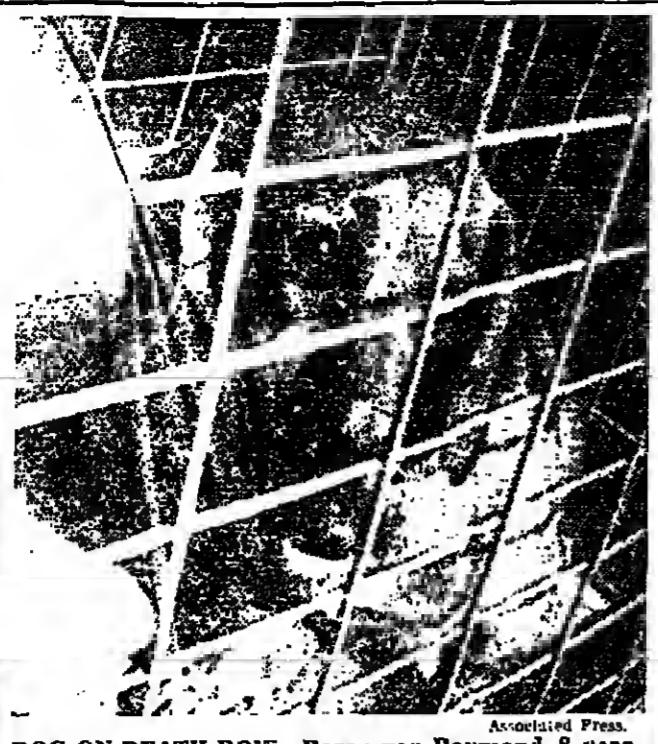
As the police party, armed with rifles, shot guns and revolvers, herded him inside headquarters, Malik smiled at women police and waved his manacled hands at them.

A police source said Malik was not armed when captured during the night and surrendered without a struggle.

Police here had been searching for Malik since he left a hotel in Georgetown on Wednesday of last week, following the destruction of his Trinidad home by fire.

Malik's home at Arima, 12 miles from Port of Spain, burned down about 15 hours after he and his family left Trinidad for Guyana to attend Republic Day celebrations here.

In a search of the garden after the fire, police unearthed the bodies of Miss Benson, a sympathizer with the black-power movement, and of Joseph Skerritt, 25, a Trinidad barber.



DOG ON DEATH ROW—Baron von Raymond, 8-year-old dachshund, has been ordered destroyed by a court in Brisbane, Australia, that found he had been illegally impounded by the crewmen of a West German ship who intended to give the dog to its Australian owners.

Leader Tells Black Muslims 'You Don't Need a Shotgun'

CHICAGO, March 1 (UPI).—The aging leader of the Black Muslims, ignoring threats against both him and his organization, called on his followers Saturday to focus their attention on economic development.

"We want to own [Chicago's] South Side and we can't have the South Side unless we buy the South Side," Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Nation of Islam, told nearly 15,000 blacks here for the 42d anniversary of the founding of the group.

He also reiterated the long-standing Muslim theme of non-violence by saying "You don't need a shotgun."

Allah said for me to tell you to disarm," he said.

Muhammad's annual address marked the end of a stormy year for the Chicago-based organization. The usually quiet and well disciplined group has undergone internal strife and overt harassment from whites in the past several months.

There have been numerous shooting incidents, eight of them resulting in deaths, in Chicago, Oakland, Calif., San Francisco, Richmond, Calif., and Indianapolis, Ind. Most of the victims were former Muslims.

In addition, those close to the wealthy black separatist group believe a push is under way for a leadership change.

U.S. Publishers Scrambling For Book on Irving's Book

By Henry Raymont

NEW YORK, March 1 (NYT).—Publishers are scrambling for books by or about Clifford Irving, the author under investigation for possible fraud in connection with his disputed "autobiography" of Howard R. Hughes, and on the mystery of how the \$30,000-word manuscript was fashioned. One report has him asking \$125 million for his own story of the affair.

Less than a month after McGraw-Hill Inc. suspended publica-

tion of the manuscript, for which it paid \$700,000 and which Life magazine was to excerpt, at least nine major publishing houses are known to be preparing or to be looking for a book about the reputedly faked autobiography.

The efforts to capitalize on the public interest generated by the most sensational scandal in recent publishing history have also drawn some criticism. One publisher called the approaches to Mr. Irving "low taste," and disapproval was also expressed by some editors in one of the publishing houses most prominently involved with the author.

The publishers known to be involved with an "inside" account of the Irving affair include such prestigious concerns as Random House, Doubleday & Co., Simon & Schuster and the Viking Press.

\$250,000 Rejected

Random House, for example, was reported to have started talks with Mr. Irving and his lawyers about 10 days ago. The conversations collapsed last week after the author turned down a \$250,000 offer for an autobiographical work because it fell short by \$40,000 of the sum published by

The action arises out of a book by Mr. Irving entitled "Fake," McGraw-Hill, which is a defendant in a \$45-million libel suit published by the hard-cover edition and Dell Publishing Co., a defendant in a \$105-million suit, published by the paperback edition.

On Feb. 10, Justice Jacob Marowitz denied Mr. Irving to appear in Manhattan Supreme Court last Thursday for examination. Mr. Irving failed to comply.

Meanwhile, Robert A. Maheu, former aide to Howard Hughes, appeared before a grand jury probing Mr. Irving's disputed autobiography of the billionaire industrialist.

Mr. Maheu, ousted as manager of the Hughes interests in Nevada, testified before the grand jury probing Mr. Irving's disputed autobiography of the billionaire industrialist.

Mr. Leventhal has privately

Calif. City Wants Howard Hughes To Move Plywood Aircraft

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 1.—The Long Beach Harbor Commission said yesterday that it would not renew Howard Hughes' \$36,000-a-year lease on a hangar for his famous "Spruce Goose," stored there since 1947.

Mr. Hughes has until March 4, 1973, to remove the plane and restore the site for use as a deep-water tanker terminal.

Once the largest airplane in the world, the Hughes Hercules was flown only once—for about one minute in 1947 with Mr. Hughes at the controls—before being placed in the hangar where it has been hidden from view ever since.

It has a wingspan of 320 feet and weighs 140 tons.

When the commission extended the lease a year ago, the Hughes Tool Co. was told that it would be the last time.

A request for a new extension on the 7.2-acre site was turned down Monday.

The federal government paid Mr. Hughes \$18 million to develop the plane and Mr. Hughes claimed to have spent an additional \$22 million of his own money in its construction.

Mr. Hughes leases the all-plywood plane from the government for \$800 a month. But it was learned that the aircraft might be put on the auction block when his lease expires in June.

(Los Angeles Times)

Cormfield, the financier, and "An American Melodrama," a widely acclaimed account of the 1968 presidential elections.

Interest in the 41-year-old author, a six-footer who bears a resemblance to Danny Kaye, has also spread among literary and show business agents.

Mr. Sherwood reached at Mr. Irving's apartment Friday, said that he was on the verge of closing a deal with Doubleday & Co. The negotiation was also confirmed by officials of the publishing house.

"A month ago I couldn't find a water-cooler at any publishing house," Mr. Sherwood, a 35-year-old writer with 12 unpublished novels, said, laughing. "Suddenly I was swamped with requests from Doubleday, Random House, Simon & Schuster and Houghton Mifflin—not to talk of all the magazines."

May Be First

Possibly the first investigative book on the Irving-Hughes controversy will appear in print as "Hoax," now being written by a London Sunday Times team for the Viking Press and scheduled for publication in May. The team also wrote a biography of Bernard

California Bill Proposes Super Pollution Agency

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 1 (UPI).—Warning that Los Angeles is already "unlivable" and the rest of California may soon be environmentalists have proposed creation of a super agency with unprecedented power to curb all forms of pollution in the state.

The concept was hailed by supporters as an "environmentalist's dream" and criticized by opponents as something out of George Orwell's "1984." Legislation for the concept has been introduced in the State Assembly.

The new agency would draw all the state's pollution-fighting efforts under one roof and could, in effect, control where people live by requiring that freeways, universities, water projects and similar facilities be built in relatively unpopulated areas.

The proposal's key feature is creation of a strong state board with nine members elected by the voters. The board would have veto power over public works projects and have authority to control the state's air, water, noise and junk.

The ambitious plan has the backing of 75 ecology groups, ranging from the Sierra Club and the National Audubon Society to the California Anti-Litter League. It was developed by an environmental quality study council after 35 public hearings.

Another 'Mirror' Dies in New York

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP).—The new New York Daily Mirror joined the old New York Daily Mirror in history last night.

The newspaper, which adopted the name of the long-defunct Hearst-owned Mirror when it began publication nearly 14 months ago, died because of money and distribution problems.

The demise of the morning daily left the city with three major dailies—The Times and News in the morning and the Post in the evening.

The Fiat 130 is a big car with the precise good handling qualities that normally only a small car can offer

Everybody likes big cars—big performance, big comfortable interior, big margins of safety—all the things that only size can provide.

The Fiat 130, in sedan and coupé forms, is the Italian contribution in this category. Where Italian means a tradition of great coachbuilding, styling, and engineering. Plus the fact that "Gran Turismo" is an Italian invention.

All too often, however, comfort, spaciousness and

those special extra features have to be paid for—usually in terms of handling, nimbleness, and driving ease.

Yet these are the very qualities expected of a Fiat. And that includes the Fiat 130. So we designed a big car as easy to drive and as agile as a small one.

A contradiction in terms, you might say? But our designers were able to reconcile them by exceptional attention to the driver's needs, and to those features which influence the feel of the car. The steering, for example. And the suspension—Independent all round—with a completely original independent rear suspension system, patented by Fiat, which achieves that rare combination—a quiet, soft ride, and road-holding up to sports car standards.

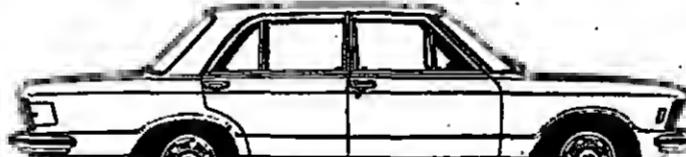
The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

sedan) to prevent wheelspin on slippery surfaces—which can be a problem with cars with the sort of power the 130 has under the hood.

But listing the outstanding features of the 130 is no substitute for trying it yourself on the road. Which is the only way of finding out that in the big car category the Fiat 130 has something special to offer.

Fiat 130—The exclusive car with the worldwide service backing.

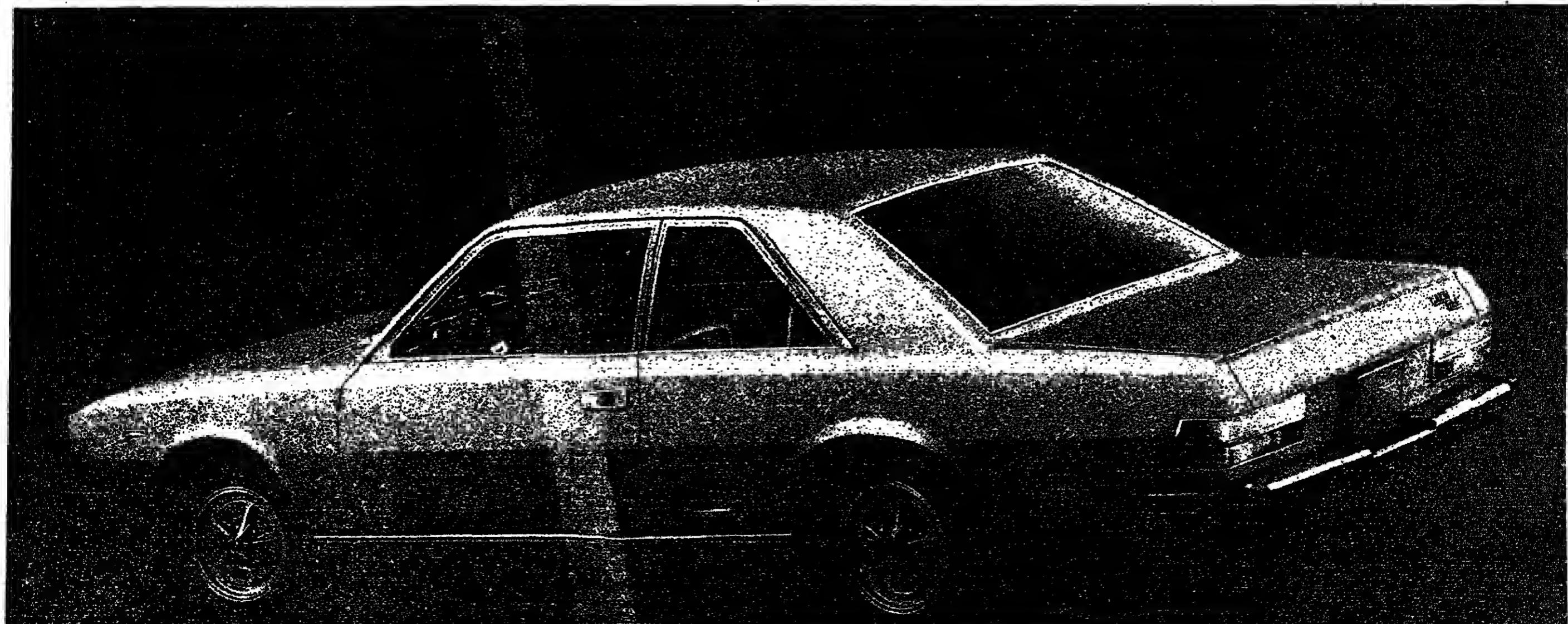
New 130 sedan in improved and more powerful form (from 2,800 to 3,200 c.c.) maximum speed about 190 k.p.h. (about 118 m.p.h.)



V-6 3,235 c.c. engine, 165 b.h.p. (DIN) automatic transmission or 5-speed mechanical gearbox

FIAT
130

New 130 coupé styled by Pininfarina, (3,200 c.c.) maximum speed 195 k.p.h. (121 m.p.h.)



حکومتی اسلام

Women's Rights and Opportunities

Women in the United States, in this latter half of the 20th century, want to step down from their pedestals, take off their yashmaks and be treated as ordinary persons—with rights, responsibilities and opportunities equal to those of male citizens. If there are some disadvantages as well as advantages to that equality, women are prepared to face them and accept them. They are more interested in being respected than in being worshiped, more concerned with a fair chance to take care of themselves than with being cared for by paternalistic males whose concern may not be altogether benevolent.

So granted that there are differences between men and women, why shouldn't they be treated as equals equally capable of looking out for their own interests? There is a plethora of rhetoric in the answers to this rhetorical question. What a relief it would be if opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, approved by the House and soon to come before the Senate, expressed their opposition candidly as opposition instead of camouflaging it as a form of old-world gallantry or father-knows-best benevolence.

Consider Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D., N.C., whose good intentions can hardly be doubted but who has been trying to gut the Equal Rights Amendment by modifying it to permit legal distinctions based on "physiological or functional differences" between the sexes. The courtly senator wishes women well; he seeks simply to save them from the danger of military conscription. But why should he do so? Perhaps if they were equally exposed to the draft, the country would be less disposed to send its youth into faraway military adventures.

Or, consider the AFL-CIO, whose intentions may be a little more open to question and whose spokesman on Capitol Hill says portentously that the Equal Rights Amendment would have a "potentially destructive impact on women's labor legislation"—meaning that it would put an end to such restrictions as maximum hour laws for women, prohibitions on night work, limits on weights to be lifted, and restraints on employment in coal mines. All of this protective wrapping of women in cotton wool has the clear effect—and the almost equally clear purpose—of hobbling women in the competition for jobs which men mean to reserve for themselves.

Consider, in addition, all those moralistic limitations upon women which keep them from working in an atmosphere which men consider too indecent for them—as bartenders, for example. The hypocrisy entailed in the "protection" of women would be ludicrous if it did not entail so serious a handicap in their struggle for a livelihood and for the full realization of their capabilities and their aspirations.

It would be a boon indeed if the cant on this subject could be excluded from the coming Senate debate. There are those who ardently wish to confine women to a role as the obedient helpmates of men in the maintenance of hearth and home. There is, to be sure, a good deal to be said (from the male point of view) for this arrangement. Only nobody is going to come right out and say it on the Senate floor. They'll say solemnly instead they mean to keep the "girls" hobbled for their own good.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reconciliation in Sudan

The secessionist war that has raged for 18 years in the southern area of Sudan has never become such an international cause celebre as similar struggles in Katanga, Biafra, Bangladesh or Ulster. But it has rivaled and perhaps outdone them all in bitterness, brutality and bigotry.

Possibly a half-million lives have been lost as three rebellious southern provinces were devastated in fighting between largely pagan southern tribesmen and the Moslem northerners. The latter form a majority of the Sudan's population and have controlled the government at Khartoum since independence was proclaimed in 1956. The struggle has eaten deeply into the country's resources and has contributed to periodic political upheavals.

President Gaafar Numeiri's government

has at last reached an accord with rebel leaders that promises to end the conflict by granting the southerners a larger measure of autonomy while still preserving national unity. If the new arrangement can be made to work, which is still a matter of considerable doubt in view of the historic divisions between northerners and southerners and of the differences among the southerners themselves, the Sudanese for the first time would be free to devote their energies fully to the development of the country's considerable resources.

If successful, Sudan's new experiment in unity with diversity might even offer a useful guide to the many other underdeveloped nations similarly afflicted with racial, religious and other corrosive domestic divisions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After Peking Journey

Was President Nixon fooled in Peking? To this question, American conservatives, who have been opposed to the trip to China from the outset, respond affirmatively. Even some liberals feel the President made too many concessions without obtaining much in exchange. Yet Americans on the whole continue to consider the Peking trip as a success. Nixon would have liked not to have the agreement on Taiwan included in the communiqué. But Chou En-lai was categorical: the American commitments concerning Taiwan would be made public or the negotiations would end in failure. Nixon needed a concrete result to offer American opinion. He yielded. At first sight, then, he is the loser on that score; but the text of the communiqué was drafted in such a way that the U.S. has plenty of elbow room.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

* * *

The communiqué brings no major surprise and this is why one can say it was received in the United States without emotion or enthusiasm. The text makes it clear that what President Nixon obtained from his Chinese counterparts is really the minimum that could be expected. This does not at all mean that the mission will be interpreted as a failure.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

* * *

The most important part of the communiqué is probably the promise that the contact which has been resumed after such a long interval will be continued. This will be done both by the occasional visits to Peking of a senior U.S. representative—probably Dr. Kissinger who has the right kind of mind for

this task—and through other channels. Taiwan and other policy disagreements have perhaps made a resumption of full diplomatic relations impossible—yet.

—From the Guardian (London).

Gibraltar and Spanish Dignity

With his deportment as a gentleman, his courtesy and his good manners, Sir Alec Douglas-Hamilton gave us an image of openness of British diplomacy. But his words have reflected another face of this diplomacy: An absolute misunderstanding of the country where he was and the people to whom he addressed himself. This can only be explained, without justification naturally, as an incomprehensible diplomatic fault that has injured Spanish dignity.

Sir Alec, you have been mistaken about the Spanish people, and Great Britain has been mistaken for two centuries in refusing to return Gibraltar which was stolen from us. Anyone who had illusions now knows that behind the smiles and good manners, the man from the Foreign Office wants to perpetuate injustice.

—From Arriba (Madrid).

Israeli Raids in Lebanon

The trouble is, of course, that no one believes the Israelis can ever hope completely and permanently to clear up the guerrilla threat short of a full-scale occupation of south Lebanon. The Israelis might well pause to ask themselves, before they next mount one of those raids, whether by doing so they are promoting, or rather setting back, the cause of the peace they seek so earnestly—not whether their journey is necessary, but whether it is counterproductive.

—From the Financial Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 2, 1897

LONDON—The question of Corea was brought up last night in the House of Commons by Sir Charles Dilke, in answer to whom Mr. Curzon said some of the Corean troops are, it is believed, undergoing a course of instruction by Russian officers. Such a proceeding does not appear to be inconsistent with the assurances given by Russia in 1896, which was a future guarantee that she will not take Corean territory.

Fifty Years Ago

March 2, 1922

BERLIN—The number of German U-boats sunk or lost during the war was 199, according to official statistics just published. Thirty-one were lost in the North Sea, 43 in English territorial waters, 56 in the English Channel, 17 in the Mediterranean, 4 in the Black Sea, 3 in the Baltic, 29 in the Atlantic, 2 in the Arctic Ocean and 2 on the French coast of the North Sea. More than 5,500 men were lost.



Hartke Bill Seen From Abroad

By E. Ernest Goldstein and Philip W. Whitecomb

PARIS—Would the proposed Hartke-Burke restrictions on foreign commerce have an disastrous effect on America's overseas economy in the 1970s as King George's measures had on that of the colonies in the 1770s?

Before answering that question, one may also ask what is Hartke-Burke. Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., and Rep. James A. Burke, D., Mass., have introduced legislation under the title "Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1972" (H.R. 29) which would curb the international activities of U.S. companies in the mistaken belief that such curbs would save jobs for American workers.

The legislation has the backing of the AFL-CIO, which has abandoned its traditional support of a liberal trade policy for one of economic isolationism and protectionism.

But now back to our original question—Is Hartke-Burke as bad as George III's colonial policy?

The answer is an anguished "Yes" in the opinion of the oldest American Chamber of Commerce overseas, established in Paris nearly 80 years ago and today representative of U.S. exports to France, totalling over a billion dollars a year, and of industrial investments in 350 U.S.-controlled factories which bring American investors a return of 7 or 8 percent on net worth.

The number of individual Americans on whom King George's controls were imposed was much the same as the number of U.S. citizens who would be directly hit by the Hartke-Burke restrictions today: about a million and a half now living and working outside the United States—without counting over half a million in, or dependent on, the armed forces.

No Vote

This segment of the U.S. population, as numerous as the combined populations of Alaska, Nevada, Vermont and Wyoming, already has to cope with problems of which taxation without representation is only the beginning—at present, with few exceptions, they can vote neither at home nor abroad.

Even if personal hardships are disregarded on the ground that a loyal citizen should be proud to suffer a variety of discriminations and difficulties either for the honor of sharing in the strengthening of his country's economy, or for some personal reason of his own, the American Chamber of Commerce in France points out that the blow struck at America's international position by Hartke-Burke is a heavy one.

The U.S. share in the world economy which the bill gravely threatens, though increasing no faster than the world economy itself, is vital both to the U.S. economy at home and to the U.S. world position. That share can only be weakened by Hartke-Burke.

What are the precise ways in which the Hartke-Burke bill would choke American participation in the world economy, at this most unsuitable point in our economic development when the dollar's reputation, if not perhaps the dollar itself, is trembling?

First, the power to alter or limit imports from foreign countries and to control dumping is taken out of the hands of Congress and the Treasury Department, and even, it seems, from the control of the Supreme Court, by the creation of a new three-man Foreign Trade and Investment Commission, and still more by giving to the President, on his sole authority, the power to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements affecting quantitative restraints on imports.

These new powers would lead to prompt retaliation by other countries. Foreign trade would be throttled and American industry would suffer just as surely as would business in Evansville if that city's economic relations with Indianapolis, Chicago and Atlanta were choked by controls.

Second, Hartke-Burke would place the right of an American citizen or corporation to transfer capital or patents to person or corporation abroad, whatever American or not, under the control of the President whenever "in his judgment the transfer would result in a net decrease in employment in the United States."

To strip American citizens of their rights of decision and action and transfer them to a single man, even a President, would still further isolate the United States from the world economy.

Third, the Chamber finds a strong flavor of industrial espionage, or, more bluntly, sniping, in the Hartke-Burke provision that all American employers with

at least a 10 percent interest in a company established in some other sovereign state should be obliged by United States law to report on "conditions of workers" employed abroad by such foreign corporations. The implication is that the Japanese, the French, the West Germans or the Russians, for example, could then legitimately use their nationals who work in the United States as sources of information which under normal procedure is properly restricted only to and through such organizations as the OECD or the United Nations agencies.

The combination of the American Chamber of Commerce in France is definite. The adoption by Congress of the Hartke-Burke Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1972 would cripple the goods that lay the golden eggs of American participation in the free world economy, sharply brake the world activities of the United States at the very time when those of the enlarged European Community and of Japan are gathering speed, and push American foreign trade, and with it the American dollar, farther down the slope that leads to a poor third place in the world economy.

Gesture Wiped Out

For these Americans abroad, the Hartke-Burke bill begins by almost wiping out the one small gesture which their country had made in consideration of the overseas taxpayer's share in strengthening the U.S. world economic position—the provision that on the first \$20,000 of salary earned abroad (\$26,000 if the foreign service lasted at least three years) they would have no U.S. income tax to pay, thus leaving that portion of their foreign salary subject only to local foreign tax. The United States is one of the very few countries to impose any taxes at all on salaries earned abroad.

Even if personal hardships are disregarded on the ground that a loyal citizen should be proud to suffer a variety of discriminations and difficulties either for the honor of sharing in the strengthening of his country's economy, or for some personal reason of his own, the American Chamber of Commerce in France points out that the blow struck at America's international position by Hartke-Burke is a heavy one.

The U.S. share in the world economy which the bill gravely threatens, though increasing no faster than the world economy itself, is vital both to the U.S. economy at home and to the U.S. world position. That share can only be weakened by Hartke-Burke.

What are the precise ways in which the Hartke-Burke bill would choke American participation in the world economy, at this most unsuitable point in our economic development when the dollar's reputation, if not perhaps the dollar itself, is trembling?

First, the power to alter or limit imports from foreign countries and to control dumping is taken out of the hands of Congress and the Treasury Department, and even, it seems, from the control of the Supreme Court, by the creation of a new three-man Foreign Trade and Investment Commission, and still more by giving to the President, on his sole authority, the power to conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements affecting quantitative restraints on imports.

These new powers would lead to prompt retaliation by other countries. Foreign trade would be throttled and American industry would suffer just as surely as would business in Evansville if that city's economic relations with Indianapolis, Chicago and Atlanta were choked by controls.

Second, Hartke-Burke would place the right of an American citizen or corporation to transfer capital or patents to person or corporation abroad, whatever American or not, under the control of the President whenever "in his judgment the transfer would result in a net decrease in employment in the United States."

To strip American citizens of their rights of decision and action and transfer them to a single man, even a President, would still further isolate the United States from the world economy.

Third, the Chamber finds a strong flavor of industrial espionage, or, more bluntly, sniping, in the Hartke-Burke provision that all American employers with

The Peking Journey

Nixon's Finest Hour

By James Reston

WAshington—When the history of the Nixon administration is finally written, the chances are that his China policy will stand out as a model of common sense and good diplomacy.

For the moment, he is being criticized for giving away too much on Taiwan, for troubling the Japanese and the Russians, and for playing politics with the great issues of war and peace, but in the larger perspective of history, these are likely to be seen as secondary issues.

The main thing is that he personally identified one of the great problems of American foreign policy—the isolation and hostility of China—and by over three years of patient effort, brought it to an end.

He has not settled anything with China, and he has undoubtedly unsettled a lot of things in Tokyo and Moscow along the way, but he will be going to Moscow in late May and undoubtedly to Tokyo later in the summer, and if he handles his problems there as well as he did in Peking, the atmosphere of world politics should be little better by the end of the year.

Easy to Condemn

If you assume that the cold war is a permanent condition of life—as many intelligent and sincere men and women do—it is easy to condemn Nixon's opening to China, and Chancellor Willy Brandt's opening to the Soviet Union, but Nixon and Brandt are trying to dismantle the cold war and go from there to a more dependable world order. And even if they fail, which is quite possible, the historians of the future are likely to praise them for trying.

Moscow is suspicious of the President's China trip, for the Peking mission has dramatized China's emergence on the world scene and suggests that the United States is playing the old British game of throwing its influence, if not its power, on the side of the weaker nation—specifically on the side of China, Moscow's ideological adversary.

If this is what men in the Kremlin think, they are probably right, for Nixon undoubtedly is playing balance of power politics in Asia, as his predecessors since the last war did in Europe. He is arguing against the domination of the Pacific basin by any nation, the United States and the Soviet Union included. And to create a "new order" in Asia, he needs at a minimum not only the absence of war, but the cooperation of all the major Asian powers, the Soviet Union, Japan and China.

It did not remove the Chinese anxiety over the rising military power of the Soviet Union and the expanding economic power of Japan, but it must have reduced the fear that the United States was planning to detach Taiwan from China and use it as an American military base of operations on China's southern flank. None of this would have happened without Nixon's personal initiative in reaching out to China over the last three years, despite his own anti-Communist record and the opposition of powerful elements within his own party. He has shown foresight, courage and negotiating skill. He has changed his direction, his policy, and the tone of his diplomacy, and there are few people in this capital today who don't welcome the change.

Kissinger to China last summer and autumn he virtually assumed the exploitation of Nationalist China from the United Nations. By worrying too much about "leaks," he kept that mission secret from Japan and embarrassed the Sato government.

But on its postwar record of aid to Japan, which is surely unprecedented in the relations between victorious and defeated nations, the United States is entitled to have a little more time and confidence from Japan while it tries to work out some accommodation with Peking, which is essential to any new order in the Pacific, and with Taiwan, which is not.

Nixon's report on the China trip from the plane's side when he returned to Washington tried to put these questions in some perspective. He dropped the exaggerated talk about the "week that changed the world" and talked common sense to the American people for a change.

There was no pretense this time that anything fundamental had been settled in China. The differences were conceded and defined. The deadlocks on Taiwan and Vietnam, and the ideological conflicts over aggression and liberty were stated clearly and accurately, and the difficulties ahead were acknowledged.

Nixon even admitted that such a scandal at the summit of world politics was "unique." "This communiqué," he said, "was unique in honestly setting forth differences rather than trying to cover them up with diplomatic double-talk."

If the Peking trip did nothing more than reopen communication and introduce some plain and civil talk between Washington and Peking, it would have been worthwhile. But it did more than that.

Cuts Away Illusions

It cut away some of the illusions of the past generation, which have contributed to both the Korean and Vietnam wars. It cast at least some doubt on the Chinese conviction that the American armies in Korea and Vietnam were aiming at the destruction of the Peking regime, and on the American fear that China was embarked on a campaign to expand its authority all over East Asia and Southeast Asia.

Four Moscow**A Modern 'Hamlet'**
Stirs Up Controversy

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW (UPI)—The most novelized about drama in Moscow this season is a starkly contemporary version of "Hamlet," which begins with the young King as a sort of prince at the back of a naked and defecated stage strumming a guitar and then rushing forward to give a little more a prologue of Boris Pasternak's poem on Hamlet from the still-cut some off. Clad in modern black slacks Peking, who and a thick-knit black sweater, in T-shirt, as Vysotsky, a young belliader popular with intellectuals for his wit and sometimes politically on the off-color songs. It is more like casting Bob Dylan than Laurence in some Olivier in the title role. And he is no hesitant, self-doubting Hamlet, but an enraged young ruler in the America, ruler in an evil time.

King Claudius, in a beige suit and turtleneck and rust corduroy, and Queen Gertrude, in a white wooden mask with a shiny modern neck-chain jewelry, look like they had just come from Moscow's equivalent of an informal East Side party. The gravediggers are uniformly takeable Russian peasants, swelling their voices with hard-boiled eggs, gressing the heels of their brown bread with garlic, and putting a Russian twist on Shakespearean folk wisdom.

Dialogue in Vernacular. At times the dialogue is even more colloquial than Pasternak's free-flowing prose translation from the Elizabethan English of Hamlet greets Rosencrantz and Guildenstern in the current vernacular: "Well, guys, how are things?" or he cautions Horatio not to "let on" why he plays insane after seeing his father's ghost.

The stage is virtually barren of scenery, save for a heavy, earth-colored rope curtain, ingeniously hung from a ceiling swivel so that it can move mysteriously to represent the dead King's ghost or, like brutal time and death, sweep players to the ground with a vengeance.

Throughout, it is a symbol particularly pregnant to Soviet theatergoers, for there is always someone lurking behind it, eavesdropping.

Actors cling to it, as if to life. They lean against it, swing on it. He on it, even pull up its folds and sit on it. Hamlet coyly evades the famous Polonius by darning around it as it swings freely. When Claudius and Gertrude mount their thrones, sword-points are "magically" thrust through the curtain to serve as their menacing arms.

The entire production—staged over considerable opposition—is stripped down by Yuri Lyubimov, director of the Taganka Theater, for maximum impact on modern Soviet audiences and to engage them in what he sees as the central drama: the enraged young prince's fight against evil rule and hypocrisy.

"The play is a classic because it is so eternal," Mr. Lyubimov explained after a performance. "Each generation finds something in it for itself, and if the world continues this madness of destroying itself, 'even the last people in the world will play Hamlet.'

If it ever stops sounding contemporary, it does not stir a contemporary response; it means

Vladimir Vysotsky, center, as Hamlet with A. Porokhovskikh and Alla Demidova.

there are other historical conditions and it is dead as a classic. If it does not make people think about themselves, there is no point in playing it."

He paused to be sure his meaning was fully absorbed and then rushed on enthusiastically to the "To be or not to be" speech, which in the Lyubimov-Vysotsky version is more like a lecture to the audience, given twice for emphasis, than a philosophical soliloquy.

"Hamlet is a very decent man, severe in criticizing himself for inaction," Mr. Lyubimov continued. "He is afraid of death. We are all afraid of death, losing careers, of the unknown. That is why we tolerate evil."

The Moment: "You noticed all the skulls in the play," he asked. "We used skulls in several scenes to make death. Maybe if you think more about that, maybe you will be more decent in your life."

Mr. Lyubimov's break with the traditional Hamlet has raised controversy, as did his selection of Mr. Vysotsky for the title role. Inevitably, he ruffled feelings by using the play within the play as a vehicle for a stinging satire on the pompous, academic pretensions of classical

Russian dramatists and even of some Moscow Art Theater performances. But for years Mr. Lyubimov has been in and out of political and artistic controversy.

His daring has won him acclaim from foreign as well as Soviet dramatists and actors, who have scrawled felt-pen tributes on his office walls: "What a vital and vibrant theater, as rich in exuberant production ideas and talents," Oliver wrote in 1965.

Mr. Lyubimov, invited to the United States, but uncertain whether he will be allowed to go this year, hopes to tackle even more controversial works—Andrei Voznesensky's "Watch Your Faces," quickly closed two years ago after offending the censors, "Aliva," an adaptation of Boris Monahov's story of an independent-minded peasant who tries to quit a collective farm, and Bulgakov's sharp satire of the Stalinist era, "Master and Margarita."

But during a theatrical season in which his rival, the Sovremennik (Contemporary) Theater, has been denied permission so far to put on a bold performance of "Macbeth" with evident contemporary overtones, Mr. Lyubimov has been unable to get permission to put these three plays into rehearsal.

Waverley Root**An Alliterative Array of Abominable Aliments****The things men eat: Acorns, alpaca, antimony, armadillos...**

PARIS—Man will eat anything within reach in their mouths. It is usually assumed that adults exercise more discrimination. But that is a debatable proposition. An animal that will feed on ambergris or asafetida can haggle at little else. Here is a swift listing of some of the more exotic substances which have been, or are being, eaten deliberately by human beings:

Acorn: This is best consumed by man via the pig, which thrives on it. Some of the most succulent ham in the world comes from Emilia-Romagna, Italy, where the red pigs the ancient Romans knew still forage in the oak forests, which were also there in ancient times. But pigs can overdo. They have on occasion been poisoned by a too generous or too exclusive diet of acorns, which apparently include some toxic element, not yet identified, which affects the kidneys.

Unimpressed by this danger, man has frequently had recourse in periods of famine to the acorn, of which some species are directly edible for him. It is probable that in earlier times he ate acorns even when other foods were not lacking. Prehistoric kitchen middens give evidence that the acorn was eaten by man in Asia before cereals were cultivated there. That they may also have been consumed in Europe is suggested by the fact that the word "acorn" comes from the Gothic "skran," which meant simply "fruit" or "yield."

The acorns of certain kinds of oak are eaten in Spain today, either raw or roasted, while roasted acorn flour is used there to make ersatz coffee. The crushed roasted acorns of the Ilex oak go into a complicated Arab beverage called "racabut".

Alpaca: This Andean member of the camel family is raised chiefly for its wool, which Peruvians were weaving into cloth before the white man arrived. Europeans struggled with it unsuccessfully for a couple of centuries until an Englishman named Titus Salt found out what to do with it in 1838. Alpaca meat is quite good to eat, but because of the value of its wool the animal is seldom slaughtered until it has become too old and tough to command enthusiasm.

Antimony: Not usually considered as a food in developed countries, except by humorists making bad jokes about picnics—unless you count the ants preserved in oil which medieval pharmacists in Europe sold as aphrodisiacs. Nevertheless, ants are eaten with relish in a number of countries. In Africa they are swallowed raw, even the small common or picnic ants, considered the least

working as a waitress in Fort Lauderdale and he was visiting there. Together they went to Germany and heard about the Essen "family."

"We had been seeking a way to serve God, praying to God that He'd show us the way to serve," Ahner said.

Elisha helped him with a Bible lesson after they had eaten and prayed. Elisha, too, had come to the movement looking for answers and for ways to serve. He had been a jazz musician, playing saxophone and flute with a group in Los Angeles, but that was not enough.

"I tried to find answers in my life," he said. "I just came up with more questions. I met a couple of people of the street. They told me about Jesus. I prayed with them right there on the street."

Accepted in Essen

The Children of God, who have aroused a certain amount of controversy in the United States, including a parents' group seeking to "free" youngsters from them, have been given a good reception in Essen. Many of them have long hair and beards and wear steel-rim glasses, an appearance that does not always set well with working-class people in this country.

But they are clean, and lead a life that is morally beyond reproach. None of the commune members work, but when too much food is given them, they give some away. They were just given a truckload of shoes by a local merchant, and sent the unused surplus to a "family" in Sweden.

Still, conversions went slowly at first.

"We had been witnessing in downtown Essen ever since we came here," Elisha said. "They were just not interested. Then we found the people right here wanted to be told, really wanted to hear. Yesterday over 20 of them asked Jesus to come into their lives."

The Children of God outgrew their first quarters in the YMCA and the city government offered them the school.

"Everywhere we go here we find people on the street very hungry for the word of God," Ahner said. "There are going to be a lot of people."

Jerusha, 22, formerly a nurse in England, found "unity and happiness" as a member of the Children of God.

N.Y.C.

finds many of its converts among drug users. Many of those in the community in Essen had been taking some sort of drugs, although all seem to have stopped. Even Elisha had been taking hallucinatory drugs and smoking marijuana.

"It wasn't strong out," he said. "Some of the others were, but they have been delivered. We saw people here being delivered from heroin addiction, just like that."

There has been a flood of books with such titles as "Jesus Is Coming," "Who Is Jesus?" and "The Jesus Generation" published in editions of as many as 30,000 copies, which is big for West Germany.

At the center of the movement are the evangelists, who grow more and more active and more international. Every day in the community in Essen there are sauna who are merely on their way through from one of the 75 other colonies of Jesus People around the world.

From Essen, some visitors and some of the "family" members have gone on to spread the word in Hamburg, Berlin, Frankfurt, Nuremberg, Heidelberg and Munich, and in countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.

The movement has had all the more impact in West Germany, because it has come at a time when young people are leaving the established churches in growing numbers, complaining against church involvement in politics, the lack of piety, the church tax and the building of church institutions rather than expanding services.

Hans Werner Henze has staged a new production of his "The Young Lord" at the Frankfurt Opera under the musical direction of Klaus Peter Seibel and with sets and costumes by Pier Luigi Pizzi. Performances in the

near future are scheduled for March 5 and 19.

"**Divine Comédie**," a new ballet based on Dante, is being given eight performances through March 12 by the Lyons Opera, with choreography by Vittorio Biagi and sets and costumes by Roger Bernard and Joëlle Houstan. The music for the new work is by Bernard Parmegiani and François Bayle.

John Evans, who since 1954 has been associate executive secretary of the International Music Council in Paris, has become associate director of the International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation in Berlin. He has been succeeded as program coordinator in the Paris post by Dr. Deanne Arkus-Klein.

Hotel Algarve, on the beachside cliffs of Praia da Rocha; 200 deluxe guest rooms and suites, private balconies, panoramic sea views; Moorish decor; Continental cuisine; heated pools; special events; Swiss management.

For Information:
Hotel Algarve, Praia da Rocha, Algarve, Portugal
Telex: ALOTEL 1747 P.

Penina Golf Hotel, just west of Portimao; 124 deluxe rooms, tasteful classic decor; choice restaurants; famous 18-hole golf course—a golfer's paradise; riding and other fun activities; heated pools; nearby beach privileges.

For Information:
Penina Golf Hotel, Penina, Algarve, Portugal
Telex: 1748 Filipa P.

Hotel Dona Filipa, 130 deluxe rooms above sand and sea, Lobo Estates; gourmet dining, unobtrusive service; pool, tennis, and championship golf course; quiet elegance.

For Information:
Hotel Dona Filipa, Almancil, Algarve, Portugal
Telex: 08207 P.

Hotel Da Balala, bold, beautiful, contemporary-like a great Alpine estate on 40 private acres above the ocean near Albufeira; 138 deluxe rooms, 12 formal bungalows; heated pools, private beach and tennis courts; Dutch management.

For Information:
Hotel Alvor Praia, Alvor, Algarve, Portugal
Telex: 8298 Balala P.

and a rich mixture of spices, especially cinnamon. This produces a dark jelly, whose taste, because of the spices, vaguely resembles that of American pumpkin pie (the homemade kind, not the version offered in restaurants, apparently made from a low grade of soap).

Navaho Indians mix a small amount of cedar ashes with government-issued cornmeal before making cornbread from it. The ashes are rich in mineral salts, lacking in the meal, and the theory has been put forward that their consumption may bear some relation to the low incidence of cancer among the Navahos.

© 1972 Waverley Root. From a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

PIAGET**LATEST WATCH THE QUARTZ ONE EXPORT PRICES**

JEAN ÉTÉ
Jeweler-Watchmaker
70, Ig St-Honoré - PARIS
Anj. 12, 33

specialists for the fuller figure & smaller sizes.

Today we can offer you couture clothes, ready to wear in a choice of material and leather in the latest designs. This unique fashion house is:

Marie-Martine

8 Rue de Sèvres, Paris-6e.



Discover the luxury hotels of Europe's new playground.
The Algarve.

WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 11 p.m. and 11.30 p.m.
Two different shows
BOY SCOUTS
REINBOLD PER PERSON
TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
70F with 1/2 bottle champagne
or 2 jugs
Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne
or 2 jugs
110F
DINNER-DANCE AT 8.30 P.M.
RESERVATIONS: 3591151 or 0372

CALAVADOS H.Y. 27-28
ICE TURNER LOS LATINOS
Lunch, Snack Bar, Confidante Diners
10 Av. P. Le Corbusier, 75009 Paris
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT - Air cond.

The Year In Review

...a clear lesson for every American

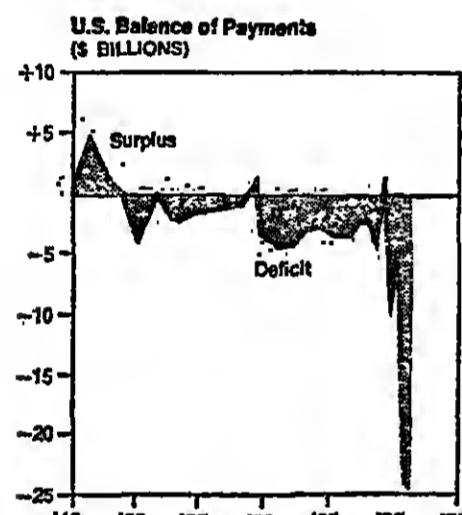
(An excerpt from the 1971 Annual Report of First Chicago Corporation to its stockholders)

For the nation, 1971 was a year of economic recovery and growth, spurred by expansive governmental policies, but overshadowed by the greatest monetary crisis since World War II.

The crisis came with a rush in the spring of the year, as the U.S. balance of trade plunged toward its first deficit since 1888, triggering a massive flight from the dollar and enormously widening the deficit in our balance of payments.

Such climactic developments called for bold corrective action, perhaps long considered, but now both necessary and politically possible. On August 15, the Administration suspended the official convertibility of dollars into gold, levied a 10 percent surcharge on imports, imposed the first peacetime wage-price freeze in the nation's history, and set forth a series of tax reductions to speed recovery.

Although the crisis came on with startling suddenness, it had been more than 20 years in the making, as we spent more abroad than we earned abroad and piled up deficits in our balance of payments year after year:



Along the way, we had used up all but about \$10 billion of our gold reserve, and built up short-term foreign dollar claims of more than \$60 billion against it, until finally in 1971 our national profligacy became so apparent to the rest of the world that we were forced to agree to devalue the dollar in relation to other currencies.

As these dramatic events made front page headlines, the frequent question was what did it all mean for the individual family and average citizen. Perhaps French wine, Italian shoes, Japanese radios and German automobiles would cost more in dollars, and our products would cost less in foreign currencies. That seemed a small price to pay for straightening out a world monetary crisis, but it bought only time to solve our underlying problem, to improve our productivity at a rate that would bring our costs and prices into line with those of other countries.

For the events of 1971 stemmed from a simple human weakness in all mankind—and showed that we had given way to this weakness more than others.

We all want to have and consume or give away more than we are prepared to produce. This weakness, common to individuals and families the world over, may also infect nations and governments as they attempt to respond to the desires of their people.

The United States, having long enjoyed the highest standard of living in the world and

maintained this superiority despite significant reductions in hours of labor at all levels, had come to accept it as its just due—a special birthright to which Americans were somehow entitled.

In 1971 we began to discover that the unique advantages that had contributed so much to our national life were no longer unique. Our large domestic market free from internal trade barriers, our ready access to low-cost raw materials, our high level of literacy and technological skills, our abundant capital resources—all these were still ours, but Western Europe and Japan had been building their strengths and now enjoyed many comparable advantages.

Culminating a long and gradual decline in our once-strong competitive position relative to the other leading nations of the world, reflecting a startling erosion due to our lagging productivity and rising prices in recent years, the events of 1971 offer a clear lesson for every American.

If we are to maintain our present level of living—let alone improve it at rates comparable to our competitors throughout the world—we are going to have to work harder, at all levels, invest more in productive equipment and negotiate more equitable trade agreements.

Restrictive practices, whether by corporations, labor unions or individuals, are equally harmful to our common interest.

Demands for disproportionate shares of production, whether in profits or wages, inevitably lift prices and make us less competitive in world markets.

Complacency with products or methods, irrespective of the source, further impairs our effectiveness.

Defending and aiding the rest of the world—without accepting a correlative decrease in other desirable expenditures—may seem magnanimous, but it is irresponsible.

The new parities established December 18 have restored some certainty to world currency values, but have not cured the underlying cause of our difficulties. For that, we need to get our costs and prices in line with world markets, and then we must offer—and insist that other nations offer—open markets and investment opportunities.

Our government has moved boldly on both fronts.

The wage-price freeze of Phase I and the lessened controls of Phase II have been reasonable attempts to slow the rise in our costs and prices, to curb inflation at home and make our prices more competitive throughout the world. But if the broad public support so evident for these first corrective measures gives way again to our common weakness, then the current devaluation of the dollar is but the first of several.

The import surcharge was sufficiently severe to obtain the attention and cooperation of other countries without engendering retaliation. Perhaps without ever expressing it just so, many nations had come to assume that Uncle Sam would forever act in the interests of the rest of the world, with no need to be concerned with his own domestic well-being. Our government's actions of last August 15 dispelled that notion, and more realistic parti-

ties have since been worked out. Considerable skepticism remains as to the extent to which foreign markets (especially those of Europe and Japan) will be opened to American products, and as yet there is no evidence of the willingness of Japan to permit significant foreign investment.

Further measures may prove necessary, but the Nixon Administration has done about all that it could do at home and abroad in these first steps.

The great remaining questions are whether the American people are sufficiently concerned to accept continued restraint, either governmental or self-imposed, and whether our own and other nations are mature enough to work out truly reciprocal moves toward open markets and investment opportunities.

The answers to these questions are supremely important, not only for an economically strong and productive United States, but for building interdependent economies and international understanding, peace and progress for all mankind.

Through all the drama and uncertainty as the world came to grips with these great questions in 1971, the U.S. economy continued to improve, slowly but surely, setting the stage for an accelerating expansion in 1972.

Gross national product grew by about \$26 billion or 2½ percent in real terms. The rate of inflation slowed to 4½ percent for the year as a whole, compared with 5½ percent in 1970. Employment climbed to successive record highs in the last six months of the year, and more than 1.6 million new jobs were created, though growth of the work force held the rate of unemployment close to 6 percent.

Take-home pay and consumer spending increased about 8 percent, and personal saving continued at an unusually high level, over 8 cents out of every dollar. Record savings flows helped lift housing starts above the two million mark for the first time in history. Auto sales topped 10 million. Consumer borrowing also showed record increases, in contrast with the previous year's sluggish pace.

With roughly one-fourth of plant capacity still idle and sales outrunning inventories at year-end, business investment in plant, equipment and inventory appear finally to be turning upward behind the other indicators, all pointing to a significant pickup in business activity in 1972.

Overall government outlays increased about 6 percent, as expenditures by state and local governments rose 11 percent. Extraordinary federal budget deficits of \$23 billion for fiscal 1971 and an estimated \$38 billion for fiscal 1972 added to the monetary stimulus, which was so expansive through July that, although relatively neutral in the later months of 1971, it amounted to some 6½ percent for the year as a whole and seems likely to be stimulative in 1972.

Three factors remain to thwart a fuller realization of the U.S. recovery and our international objectives:

The first is a lack of public recognition of the progress made, lost sight of in the glare of 1971's more dramatic events and discounted in the common inclination to expect too much.



too soon. For though the economy can be slowed in a year's time (as the effects of the restrictive policies adopted in early 1969 were clearly recognizable by early 1970), it takes at least a year and a half to stimulate a sluggish economy and turn it in the opposite direction.

The second and more serious factor is unemployment, because it destroys human dignity. Full employment is one of our few expressed national goals. Regional specialization of our economy, the lack of job mobility and the de-escalation of military action all contribute to unemployment. Although some unemployment is inescapable, the present level is too high in human terms.

Yet, even as we say that, we must not overestimate either the precision or significance of the reported figures, for the method of compiling this statistic has not changed to take into account a fundamental change in the makeup of the work force. The proportion of women and teenagers (whose unemployment rates are always higher) has risen from 36 percent in 1960 to 42 percent in 1971—with a consequent upward distortion in the overall index.

Thus a more meaningful measure is the number of married men without jobs—3.3 percent at last report, for December. Even this level is disturbingly high. Furthermore the burden falls most heavily on those who can least withstand it. For example, unemployment among black married men was 5.2 percent in December, considerably worse than the 3.1 percent unemployment among white married men.

Economic policy must reduce unemployment, but policies sufficiently stimulative to bring the overall index down to these levels would be extremely inflationary.

A more reasonable rate of expansion, coupled with more adequate programs to sustain, train and place the unemployed, might serve the national interest better and bring overall unemployment down to 5 percent by the end of 1972.

Underestimation of the recovery and overestimation of unemployment—these first two factors are interrelated, and together give rise to our third, and still more serious consideration—the continuing pressure on the Administration to stimulate the economy further, which would only lead to more inflation.

Indeed, the stimulative forces already at work may lead to renewed inflationary pressures by the end of this year. Foreign governments, eyeing our massive budget deficits and expansionary policies, are even now beginning to wonder if the initial devaluation of the dollar was enough. They inquire whether we as a nation have learned enough from the climactic events of 1971 to accept the disciplines necessary to get our economic house in order.

Considering all that we have put ourselves through in the past three years for this very purpose—the restrictive policies of 1969, the self-induced recession of 1970, and the painful events of 1971—considering the price we have already paid and the far greater difficulties that lie ahead if we give way again to our old weakness—1972 can be a watershed year for the United States. It would be a tragedy if we fail to measure up.

For a copy of the full report, write:

Gaylord Freeman, Chairman
First Chicago Corporation
One First National Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60670



First Chicago Corporation



The First National Bank of Chicago

CHICAGO • LONDON • DUBLIN • PARIS • BRUSSELS • FRANKFURT • DUESSELDORF
GENEVA • MILAN • ATHENS • SEBASTIA • MEXICO CITY • SÃO PAULO
PANAMA CITY • KINGSTON • TOKYO • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY
ALSO IN LONDON: FIRST CHICAGO UNITED
IN NEW YORK: FIRST CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
MEMBER FDIC

JAN 1972

Swiss Set Bank Deposits Probe

To Check Activity Of Central Banks

ZURICH, March 1 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss National Bank disclosed today that it has asked commercial banks to report monthly on the amount and geographical origin of deposits by other central banks.

A senior official said the purpose is to ascertain the extent to which central banks are diversifying their reserves into Swiss francs. He said the statistics would be kept confidential.

Last month, Union Bank of Switzerland, the largest commercial bank, revealed that about 20 central banks accounted for most of the 4.5-billion-franc increase in its time deposits last year by other banks. Among the depositors were central bank members of the Group of Ten, Union Bank said.

The National Bank official said there were indications that central banks were continuing to acquire Swiss francs. "We want to find out just how much," he said.

Viewed With Concern

The central bank activity has been viewed with concern by Swiss bankers because of both domestic and international considerations.

Domestically, large-scale purchases and deposits of Swiss francs have caused an inflationary increase in the money supply.

Internationally, recycling of central banks' reserves to Swiss

Tokyo Lends Dollars To Aid Metals Industry

TOKYO, March 1 (Reuters).—The Finance Ministry said today it decided to deposit \$100 million with commercial banks to help the non-ferrous metals industry finance imports surplus to their immediate needs.

Foreign exchange from the nation's external reserves will be used to extend four-month import credits to cover a one-year period, the ministry said. Commercial banks are specifically instructed to use the funds for this purpose.

The ministry declined to disclose details, but industry sources believed the measure covers imports of copper, zinc, lead and nickel ore.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The rate of floating interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
ster. (8 per £)	2.0007-68	2.0006-62
Belgian franc	43.74-77	43.74-77
Deutsche mark	3.1800-10	3.1810
Danish krone	6.9775-85	6.9775-85
Eurode.	27.05-15	27.07-15
Fred Pt. Fr.	5.0525-75	5.0525-75
Guilder	3.1710-30	3.1715-30
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	586.70-807.0	587.20-807.0
Peseta	65.90-91	65.81-91
Schilling	28.16-18	33.12-20
Sw. krona	4.7860-70	4.7860-70
Swiss francs	3.8865-87	3.8860-8705
Yen	202.15	202.30

Expert Says Central Banks Could Invest in U.S. Stocks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, March 1 (NYT).—A Chicago banker is drumming up support for a novel way to deal with the problem of inconvertibility of the dollar. He would have the U.S. Treasury buy up packages of corporate securities and offer them at a discount to foreign central banks.

Gaylord A. Freeman, chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago, declared in an interview:

"This is America's real asset in the world. We're still at the time of the Crusades in monetary affairs hundreds of years behind the non-ferrous metals industry. Finance also imports surplus to their immediate needs."

He said that when he first mentioned the idea a couple of years ago his friends thought he was nuts. Lately, he said, he has gotten more sympathetic hearing, with some European central bankers showing an active interest.

He said he had not discussed it with the Treasury, but intended to take it up at some of the private working sessions of a high-level businessmen's conference which opened today and runs through Friday at Versailles.

Opposing Views

On the broad range of contentious economic issues which the business leaders are expected to concentrate on from opposing points of view, one of the questions is the lack of convertibility of the dollar.

The dollar-denied foreign central banks invest in the New York money market, buying Treasury bills and at times specially denominated Treasury bonds.

Even though Treasury bills pay interest and gold does not the foreigners would prefer to have U.S. gold.

The Japanese central bank has just announced that it is considering making loans with its plan because of the complexities

of the situation.

Mr. Freeman concedes that many problems are raised. Taxpayers might complain that U.S. assets were being given away for nothing. Labor might criticize it for making the rich richer with no fallout for the working man. It would no doubt be bullish for Wall Street.

But Mr. Freeman, a banker who is known to be close to the Nixon administration, insists that, since the proposal is gaining some support in Europe, it should be seriously studied in central banking channels.

While he has had no direct contact with the Treasury, he said he thinks it is "afraid of" the plan because of the complexities

of the situation.

He said that your telex operator can now give you financial information on a company within minutes of your request?

Did you realize that your telex can connect you to a powerful computer which has extensive data on 800 shares and 600 bonds quoted on the major stock markets of the world?

Would you expect that it takes only four minutes to produce an up-to-date analysis of a share, and that in 10 minutes you can scan all 800 shares for interesting investment situations?

Can you imagine that there is neither a minimum nor a fixed charge, so that you pay only for the actual time you use the system?

EUROSYNDICAT FINANCIAL TIME SHARING SYSTEM

offers day-long access to:

A central computer which can communicate with any telex in Europe. An on-line data base with adjusted results per share for 400 European, 300 American and 100 Japanese companies.

Twelve programs for evaluation, comparison and selection of shares and bonds, using your own investment criteria.

Computer storage for your own data and programs which we can prepare for you if necessary.

For a demonstration, on your own telex please contact:

EUROSYNDICAT INVESTMENT RESEARCH BUREAU
59, Bd Royal-Luxembourg-Ville (Grand-Duché) - telex 521

Founded in 1958 by ten large European Banks.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

ICI to Reduce Its Spending

Imperial Chemical Industries' capital expenditures this year will be lower in Britain and Europe than in 1970 and the company may have further layoffs in Britain, chairman E. J. Callard reports. He says spending should begin to increase again in 1973. "The trend is to sanction an increasing proportion of expenditure in North America and Western Europe," he adds, "but in many major towns products we still have a surplus." Mr. Callard notes there is overcapacity in nylon, polyesters, and some plastics such as polyethylene.

Japanese Vehicle Exports Rise

Japan's vehicle exports totaled 155,981 units in January, up 48.5 percent from a year earlier, but down 21.1 percent from the preceding month, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association reports. The exports were valued at \$265.5 million, up 74.7 percent from a year earlier. Production totaled 225,170 units, up 6.3 percent from January 1970. The January export total included 118,046 passenger cars, up 54.9 percent; 36,433 trucks, up 31.7 percent and 376 buses, up 11 percent compared with a year earlier.

Hoesch to Cut Dividend by 50%

Hoesch of West Germany reports it plans to reduce its dividend for the fiscal year ended Sept.

30 to 3 deutsche marks per share from 6 DM and a 1 DM bonus paid in 1970. The cut was proposed by the management board and approved by the supervisory board.

Japanese Develop Electric Bus

Kansai Electric Power, of Japan, says it has developed a battery-powered, 70-passenger bus that is pollution-free and capable of covering 54 miles between charges at a maximum speed of 36 miles an hour. Kansai says the bus operates with 20 percent of the noise produced by a comparable diesel bus. The bus, when mass produced, would cost about six million yen (about \$20,000), compared with four million yen for a diesel bus.

IBM's Japanese Unit Cuts Prices

International Business Machines says its Japanese subsidiary has cut its prices for purchases and rentals of most data-processing equipment. The average reduction for a complete system-370 computer is 3 percent. Earlier this week IBM's West German subsidiary cut its purchase and rental prices between 1 percent and 3.3 percent on essentially the same products. According to an IBM spokesman, the changes in relationship between the dollar and other currencies were not enough to warrant price adjustments in other countries at this time.

LTV Trims Its Loss in Quarter, Year

DALLAS, March 1 (AP-DJ)—Ling-Temco-Vought said today it trimmed its loss before special charges for the fourth quarter to \$14.7 million from the \$18.7 million loss in the year-ago quarter.

The original UN proposal, as formulated by a team headed by Robert Triffin of Yale University, would replace individual trade financing transactions, now carried out through commercial banks, with bookkeeping entries.

After certain fairly short periods of time, only the net imbalances in the trade between various countries would be settled in foreign currency.

The advantage, Prof. Triffin explained in 1970, would be to reduce the cost of trade transactions and to eliminate dependence on foreign money-center banks for trade financing.

Mr. Yamashita said MITI is not necessarily proposing to resurrect the Triffin plan. Several alternatives are under consideration, he added. MITI's study, he said, is still in the initial stages and questions such as the number of countries that might participate in such a union and the settlement currency to be used have not been decided.

Germany Blocks 40% of Credits Raised Abroad

BONN, March 1 (AP)—The government decreed today that business enterprises must make a 40 percent cash deposit at the central bank on most credits over two million deutsche marks (about \$600,000) taken up abroad.

The measure, adopted at a cabinet meeting, is retroactive to Jan. 1. The money deposited with the bank will bear no interest. Actual deposits will not be due before May.

The move is aimed at countering inflows of foreign funds that have undermined the dollar's position on the foreign exchange market and driven it below the new central rate of 3.2225 DM.

Market experts doubt the effectiveness of the measure, however, arguing that even with application of the legislation, foreign credit is still cheaper than domestic credit.

Certain credits in connection with foreign trade transactions will be exempt from the regulation. It will be up to the Bundesbank's discretion to determine such exemptions.

German Capital Market Sets New Bond Issues

FRANKFURT, March 1 (AP-DJ)—The West German central bank committee authorized today new bond issues for this month totaling 1.57 billion deutsche marks, including a 300-million-DM issue from Volkswagen, an official communiqué said.

At the same time, the reduction was in line with the needs of the domestic economic situation and would make borrowing by companies cheaper, the bank said.

Banking sources here said the Belgian and Dutch cuts would tend to protect the two from possible inflows of foreign funds from West Germany following last week's discount rate cut there to 3 percent.

The new rates come into effect tomorrow.

The Belgian national bank will also cut its rates for advances against collateral to a uniform 3 percent. These rates had previously ranged from 5.1 to 6 percent.

Construction Spending Rises 2 Percent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 1 (Reuters)—New construction spending rose 2 percent or \$2.7 billion in January to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$118.3 billion following December's upward revision of \$2 billion increase, the Commerce Department reported today.

Private construction spending rose 3 percent and residential construction spending 5 percent.

The direct line to the French Market

523.30.56+



Meeschaert & Cie

Agents de Change - 16, Bd Montmartre, Paris.

Wall St. Prices Surge As Volume Builds Up

By Terry Roberts

NASDAQ issues traded, 944 rose, 550 fell and 1,407 were unchanged.

Turbover on the Amex expanded to 7.83 million shares from 5.99 million yesterday.

The most active issue was Delta Corp. of America, which fell 1 7/8 to 16.

In the counter market, turnover climbed to 11.35 million shares from 10.22 million yesterday.

In OTC trade, NASDAQ actives included Combined Insurance Co., 32 1/8, up 1 3/4, Rank 28 5/8, up 3/8, TDA Industries, 8 5/8, up 1 1/2, and Cartridge TV, 33, off 1/2.

On the bond market, outstanding prices were unchanged to slightly higher on light activity reflecting good reception of the week's major supply additions.

Kaiser 'Insiders' Agree to Repay Gains on Stock

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 1 (Reuters)—Kaiser Resources Ltd. said today that several officers and employees of its parent U.S. company who profited from trading in its stock have voluntarily agreed to pay their profits to Kaiser Resources.

The board also released a report prepared by a special committee formed after newspapers reported on the insider trading, which recommended the payment. It said KRL investments, a Canadian investment firm through which the transactions were made and a subsidiary of Kaiser Resources, was formed for the purpose of enabling certain employees and officers of the company to participate as share purchasers in the 1969 Canadian share offering, notwithstanding that these individuals were U.S. residents and that the issue had not been qualified for sale in the United States.

In January, 36 executives of the parent Kaiser Steel Corp. confirmed they had purchased stock in Kaiser Resources through KRL.

The securities commissions of British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec are investigating the transactions.

Belgian Bank's Income Rises 4 Percent in '71

BRUSSELS, March 1 (AP-DJ).

St. Géralde de Banque's net income increased 4 percent in 1971 and the dividend is to be increased to 147 francs from the 140 francs paid in 1970, the bank said today.

The bank noted, however, that 1871 included an extraordinary income of 143.5 million francs from the sale of some of its shares in New York affiliates.

NYSE Votes Reform Plan

NEW YORK, March 1 (Reuters)—Members of the New York Stock Exchange today approved, by an 852 to 169 vote, a broad plan for the reorganization of the exchange to give the public a stronger voice in its operations.

The reform calls for the election of a 20-director board-half to come from the securities industry and half from the public.

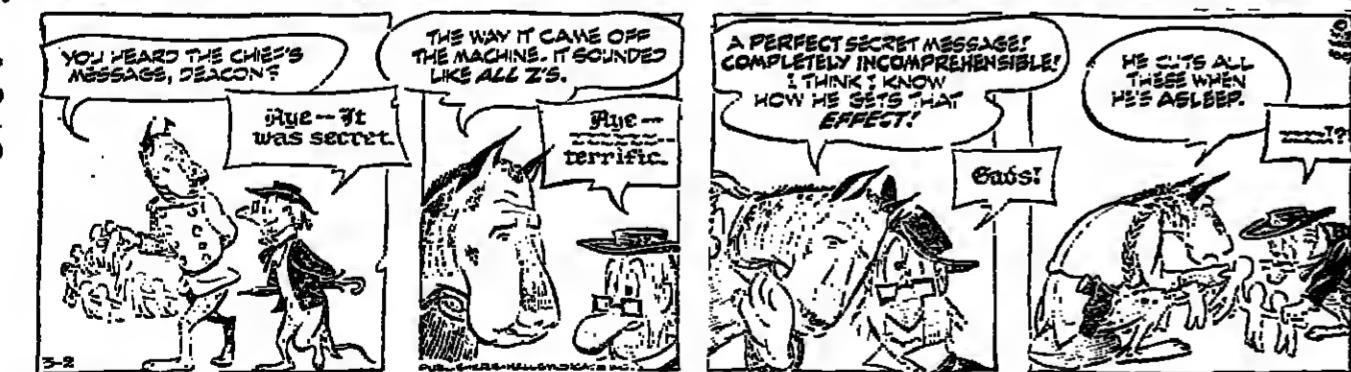
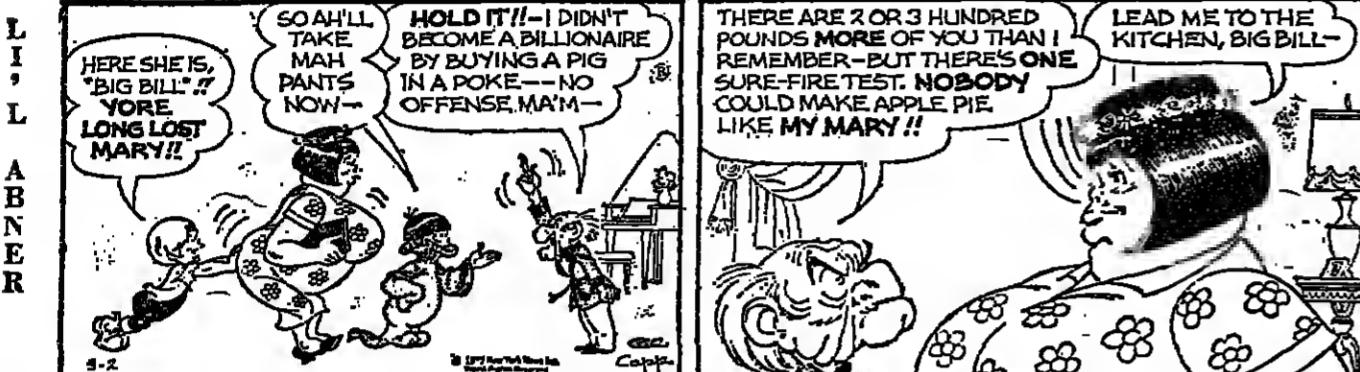
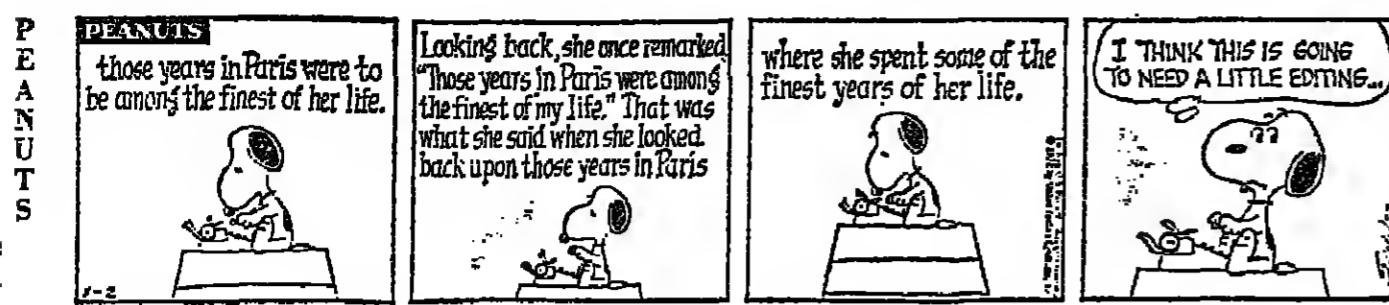
It also provides that members who hold their seats through financing arrangements with their firms-about half of the Big Board's 1,265 members-relinquish their voting power to their firms.

The Bank of N. T. Butterfield & Son Limited, established in 1858, is the oldest bank in Bermuda and has a Representative Office in London.

Today it provides a full range of International Banking Services including:

New York Stock Exchange Trading

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE THURSDAY MARCH 2 1972

**BLONDIE****BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

It is commonly assumed that no-trump will be as successful as a four-four trump fit if both hands have 4-3-3 distribution, but this is not always true. On the diagramed deal for instance, the bad trump break did not prevent South from making nine tricks in diamonds. No-trump would have resulted in eight.

When North made a balancing double of East's weak two-bid in spades, South responded three diamonds on a 10-point holding without feeling that he had underbid—with a 50 part-score he saw no reason to bid more.

West led the spade jack, obviously a singleton in light of the opening bid, and south won with the ace in the dummy. A diamond from dummy collected East's singleton king and, after taking the ace, South cashed the queen and jack.

Though it appears that South is headed for losing five tricks—two spades, one heart, one diamond and one club—the declarer devised a neat end-play to make his contract.

His best chance, he decided, was to find East with only a doubleton heart, so he cashed his two heart winners and led a spade. East took the king-queen of spades and West discarded two hearts to reach this position:

NORTH	WEST	EAST	SOUTH
♦ A106 ♦ A75 ♦ 8753 ♦ AQ8	♦ J ♦ QJS64 ♦ 10942 ♦ K64	♦ KQ9873 ♦ 109 ♦ K ♦ J953	♦ 542 ♦ K32 ♦ AQ16 ♦ 1072

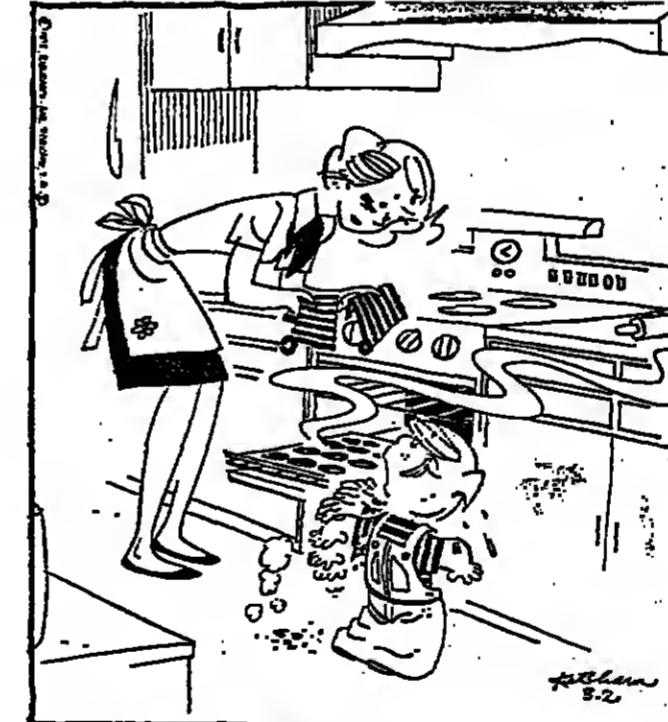
Both sides were vulnerable, with 60 part-score for North-South.

East South West North
2 ♠ Pass Pass Dbl.
Pass 3 ♦ Pass Pass

West led the spade jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle			
ATLANTIC TIRI STILETTO			
PIANO	AERIAL	RAIL	IT IS NOW POSITIVELY
REDON	IN THE BAG	REARNS SHED	TIME
AIHS	RIDER	CAB	BEAR FALSE PARSE
ANDRULE	MARRATE	SHAD REDDIE ER	AND RULES MARRATE
SHAD	SLEEVES	HAT	ANY
TIESITES	JANAT	SLEEP	TELEGRAM
WIMPLACE	LANDSHON	ERY	BISTIA DYNES
AREAL	PARANETAPE	TEPE	
SISTER	BISTIA	DIYNES	

If East led his last spade, South would discard a heart, and West

DENNIS THE MENACE**JUMBLE** — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

USOED

GINOR

FLOAFY

RAYER

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **FAMED ENVOY OCCULT PULPIT**

Answer: Sometimes carries poison and sounds awful—“VIAL.”



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Surprise Answer:

Propeller

BOOKS**TO SMITHEREENS**

By Rosalyn Drexler. 187 pp. New American Library. \$5.50.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

ROSALYN DREXLER has written well enough in some of her other books to make us wish to inquire patiently what went wrong with this one. The feeling one gets is that of an irresistibly healthy woman trying to force a frankness that does not come naturally to her. She seems almost to strain for irrelevancy, to struggle through a strenuous, willed free association in search of a fashionable zaniness. "To Smithereens," begins with the heroine, Ross, sitting in the movies and feeling a hand on her thigh. A big, powerful girl, she crushes the hand in her lap and says, "See you later... outside." In a few hours, she and Paul become lovers, but the trouble with him is that he never grows more interesting than this introduction... he simply remains the sort of man who puts his hand on strange women's thighs in movies. Unconvinced as an art critic—his alleged métier—and as a lover, he is a fearless molester, no more.

Their conversations vacillate between an Ionesco-like absurdity and avant-garde pretentiousness. Ross tells him that sometimes she writes down a single word for a whole page of her journal, like "abrolled." He writes a lame art critic's "review" of her face. When he brings her a glass of water, she puts her finger in it and says, "Look, fat finger!" He writes a lame book review of her face. When he brings her a glass of water, she puts her finger in it and says, "Look, fat finger!" she asks him, "because I just got a vibration of the number five." "I'm not thinking about any number," he answers. And so it goes.

At the age of 5, he confesses, he hid under the bed and cried because his mother was "tiny." At 14, he knocked her down for frying his eggs the wrong way. Now he wants "to be overcome by big; to be handled roughly by the last in line, the funky fat, the tough tomboy!" He can be potent, he tells us, only if she dominates him. They wrestle, et cetera, and he conceives the idea of turning her into a professional wrestler.

Mrs. Drexler was once a woman wrestler, and she could, if she chose, tell us what it was like. At least there would be a certain documentary value in describing a world so alien to our experience—but instead she turns the wrestling game into a parade of insufficiently grotesque grotesques. We are treated to a number of inconclusive conversations and get-togethers with women wrestlers. We meet a man whose daughter died of a ruptured stomach after a match, but the thing is presented in such a way as to rob it of any possible impact. We see the beginning of a homosexual encounter with another female wrestler and the incident is abandoned as gratuitously as it was begun. In fact, the whole book is a series of gratuitous acts.

We meet a painter who does a portrait of Ross in a walk-on

The reviewer is a New York Times staff critic.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS															
1	Modify	54	Conjunction	9	Asian holiday	55	Swindle	13	Put out the wash	22	Ethic	23	Walt Kelly's	26	River of decisions
2	Tom Jones,	9	for one	56	Conceal	57	Wave Sp.	25	Belgian province	32	Isolated	33	Hall	36	Windfield or Dred
3	Kentucky college	14	Wave Sp.	58	Rehearsal	59	Late film on TV	37	Unscholarly	41	Negligent	42	Fruit drink	43	Spasm
4	Cockney's aspiration	15	Redon	60	Shred	61	Climsy vessel	44	Demanded	45	Betel palm	46	Unseen	47	Archie's
5	Betel palm	16	Aero	62	Clumsy	63	Bromfield	48	Apollo as sun god	49	Old French coin	50	Univocal	51	Kind of ink
6	Abovemente	17	Redon	64	Rehearsal	65	Besmird	52	Unscholarly	53	Violent	54	Arachne	55	Newsp.
7	Rolled tea	18	Redon	66	Shred	67	Old French coin	56	Contract	57	Prat	58	Arachne	59	Actress
8	Dinner fowl	19	Redon	68	Shred	69	Insect stage	60	Windfield or Dred	61	Frivolous	62	Compete	63	Kind of policy.
9	Kind of hall, for short	20	Redon	70	Shred	71	Volcanic rock	64	Propeller	65	Kind of	66	Orifice	67	Abbr.
10	Steep slopes	21	Redon	72	Shred	73	Since, in Paris	68	Surprise	69	Outcast	70	Stalting: Abbr.	71	Tempest
11	Work unit	22	Redon	74	Shred	75	Spirit in "The Tempest"	72	Demanded	73	Office	74	Stalting: Abbr.	75	Chore
12	Ruler	23	Redon	76	Shred	77	Large game fish	76	Terminated	77	Propeller	78	Stalting: Abbr.	79	Wife
13	Large green god	24	Redon	78	Shred	79	Stalting: Abbr.	78	Terminated	79	Surprise	80	Stalting: Abbr.	81	Wife
14	Section 10	25	Redon	80	Shred	81	Stalting: Abbr.	80	Terminated	81	Surprise	82	Stalting: Abbr.	83	Wife
15	Old Irish script	26</td													

Miss Proell Skis To 2d World Cup On Score in U.S.

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, Calif., March 1 (AP)—Austria's Anne Marie Proell slashed through 49 gates in 1 minute, 18.96 seconds today to win the giant slalom at Heavenly Valley and clinch the women's World Cup.

It was the second straight year she won the overall women's Alpine skiing crown.

Second over the 2,910-foot course was West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier in 1:19.26.

Third was Britt Lafforgue of France in 1:19.31.

Fourth place, Marily Cochran, Richmond, Vt., 1:20.15; fifth, Karen Budge, Jackson, Wyo., 1:21.10; sixth, Sandra Poulsen, Squaw Valley, Calif., 1:21.23.

A Seventh, Florence Steurer, France, 1:21.63; eighth, Barbara Cochran, Richmond, Vt., 1:21.67; ninth, Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:21.96; tenth, Marie-Therese Nadig, Switzerland, 1:22.00. Times are unofficial and subject to later rulings by race officials.

The race had one run.

"The World Cup is a situation which proves that this racing series is much more demanding than the Olympic events," Miss Proell, 18, said through an interpreter shortly after her victory.

"I would have loved to have won a gold medal at Sapporo [she won two second places] but since I didn't, I'm going to continue as an amateur and now have my sights set on the 1976 Olympics in Colorado."

which proves that this racing series is much more demanding than the Olympic events," Miss Proell, 18, said through an interpreter shortly after her victory.

"I would have loved to have won a gold medal at Sapporo [she won two second places] but since I didn't, I'm going to continue as an amateur and now have my sights set on the 1976 Olympics in Colorado."

Besides Marquette, ranked fifth in the nation, other top 10 schools that will fill at-large positions in

All 9 At-Large Berths Filled

NCAA Names Marquette Five

KANSAS CITY, March 1 (AP)—The National Collegiate Athletic Association named all nine at-large berths for its University Division basketball tournament and included Marquette University despite its recent loss of star junior center Jim Chones, who signed a professional contract.

There are 28 tournament spots, the others going to conference champions.

The Warriors have a 23-1 record lost record and have captured 63 of their last 65 games.

Besides Marquette, ranked fifth in the nation, other top 10 schools that will fill at-large positions in

the tournament are No. 8 South Carolina, 20-4, No. 9 Marshall, 23-2, and No. 10 Florida State, 23-4.

Others were No. 11 Southwestern Louisiana, 23-3, No. 12 Houston, 19-6, No. 15 Hawaii, 24-2, Providence, 17-5, and Villanova, 18-6.

NIT Names 5 Teams

NEW YORK, March 1 (AP)—New York's University of New York, Fordham, Syracuse, Niagara and Jacksonville were named today as the first five teams in the 16-team National Invitational Tournament March 17-25 at Madison Square Garden.

Fordham has a 16-8 record with two games left to play and Syracuse, a first-round loser last year, is 19-5 with two games left, including Niagara. The Orangemen are led by 6-1 senior guard Greg Kohls, who has a 27.2 scoring average.

Niagara is 18-6.

Jacksonville is making its NIT debut. The Dolphins, 17-6, with one game to play, are topped by 6-7 Ernie Fleming with a 26.3 scoring average and 6-3 Harold Fox, hitting at a 21.4 clip.

NBA Lakers Edge Knicks, Clinch Title

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, March 1—Jerry West scored 22 of his 23 game points in the second half, including an insurance basket with 21 seconds left, to lead the Los Angeles Lakers to a 114-111 victory over the New York Knicks at Madison Square Garden that clinched the Pacific Division title of the National Basketball Association for the visitors.

The Lakers had led, 112-104, late in the game, but the Knicks rallied to within a point at 112-111 before West put the game out of reach.

The victory was the 28th on the road for the Lakers this season, an NBA record.

Jerry Lucas of the Knicks tied West for high-point honors with 22 points on an incredible 15 field goals in 19 attempts and two free throws.

SuperSonics 118, Bullets 117

Spencer Haywood scored 33 points and player-coach Lennie Wilkins got the winning basket as Seattle edged Baltimore in overtime, 118-117, at Baltimore.

Wilkins, who scored 21 points,

drove down the lane for a layup with 1:04 left to clinch the game.

Hawks 99, Braves 93

Atlanta, sparked by Pete Marovich and Lou Hudson, held Buffalo to 8 points in the final 10 1/2 minutes and wiped out an 8-point deficit to defeat the Braves, 99-89, at Buffalo, N.Y.

Atlanta took the lead for good, 83-81, at Wilt Belamy's tip-in with 5:53 remaining. They only led by 2 with 3 1/2 minutes left, but scored 8 points in a row to wrap it up, including a basket and four free throws by Marovich. Marovich scored 33 points.

Bulls 116, Trail Blazers 92

After losing coach Dick Motta in the first quarter after he was called for two technical fouls, Chicago opened up a 7-point lead and coasted to a 116-92 victory over Portland at Portland, Ore. It was the Trail Blazers' 11th loss in a row and Chicago's third straight victory over Portland.

Warriors 126, Royals 126

Golden State scored an easy victory at Oakland over Cincinnati, leading by 20 points with 4 minutes to play to beat a late-wrapping Royals.

Bucks 131, Pistons 113

Reserve John Block scored 17 of his 21 points in the second half, powering Milwaukee to a 131-113 home victory over Detroit. Leading, 108-107, with 5:15 to play, Milwaukee outscored Detroit, 16-2, to hand the Pistons their seventh loss in eight games. Block scored 6 of those points.

Tuesday's Results

MILWAUKEE 131 (Jabbar 34, Block 21, Detroit 118 (Lester 35, Walker 21), Boston 117 (Clyde 28, Satch 28), Atlanta 92 (Marshall 22, Higgins 20), Buffalo 82 (E. Smith 23, Kaufman 14), Golden State 123 (Drummond 21, McElroy 14, Caldwell 12), Portland 106, Milwaukee 96 (Belamy 21, Chicago 116 (Walker 20, Love 21), Portland 82 (Foster 20, Wicks 20), Los Angeles 114, New York 111 (West 21, Goodrich 20, Lucas 22, Sharpe 20).

Others Wonder

"Other archers get up tight when I tell them that," he says. "They're still wondering if they're going to shoot a 1200." "Give 'em hell you gotta do it to shoot 1300?" they ask. "I don't even dream about them! Well, I tell them I do. That's why I'm shooting again."

"You shouldn't compete against anyone, but yourself. You should forget about that two-point lead stuff. But you go to a tourney, you get so involved in competition... If there was some way I could keep myself positive, hell, I can shoot for the stars."

Wednesday's Results

MIAMI 125 (Wife 23, Jones 20), Memphis 115 (Vivian 36, Jones 23), Atlanta 121 (Brett 22, Lester 23), Pittsburgh 126 (Thompson 44, Verba 33).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Dallas 125 (Wife 23, Jones 20), Memphis 115 (Vivian 36, Jones 23), Atlanta 121 (Brett 22, Lester 23), Pittsburgh 126 (Thompson 44, Verba 33).

Manchester Buys Buchan

MANCHESTER, England, March 1 (AP)—Manchester United paid £135,000 (\$351,000) for 22-year-old Scottish international soccer star Martin Buchan.

NHL Result

Tuesday's Game

Detroit 8 (Charon 2, Edmund, Libett 2, Dianne 2, Ecclesone, Vancouver 2 (Kurtenbach).

Swims to Sullivan Trophy

Spitz Wins AAU Award

INDIANAPOLIS, March 1 (UPI)—Californian Mark Spitz, a reowned swimmer as a schoolboy who became one of the world's best at Indiana University, today was named 1971 winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy as the nation's outstanding athlete by the Amateur Athletic Union.

The announcement was made by AAU President Jack Kelly, a former award winner in rowing, at a hastily called news conference after word of Spitz's selection for the annual award had been leaked on the West Coast.

AAU officials had planned to make the announcement March 7.

Another swimmer, Susie Atwood of Long Beach, Calif., was runner-up in the balloting. Third was distance runner Frank Shorter of Gainesville, Fla.



Mark Spitz
...in the swim

World champion wrestler Don Gable of Waterloo, Iowa, was fourth and middle-distance runner Doris Brown of Seattle fifth.

They were chosen from a list of 10 candidates selected by a special AAU committee.

Davis Cup Could Oust S. Africa

Pressure for Ban Is Cited by Aide

LONDON, March 1 (Reuters)—South Africa, readmitted to the Davis Cup tennis competition in January after a two-year ban, is in danger of being expelled again, it was disclosed here today.

Basil Reay, secretary of the Davis Cup Nations, said he is "being pressed by about eight countries to call together the special committee in an effort to get South Africa out."

It would take the votes of five of the seven committee members to get South Africa expelled again.

I have sent copies of all the cables from the complaining countries and one from South Africa to every member of the special committee," added Reay.

"But I cannot say whether I think South Africa will stay in or be put out."

Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, March 1 (Reuters)—Czechoslovakia will withdraw from the Davis Cup tournament if it is required to play against South Africa, a Communist party newspaper Rude Pravo said today.

Rude Pravo quoted Stanislav Civitak, chairman of the Czechoslovak Tennis Federation, as saying that the federation protested against the recent decision of the Davis Cup Nations Committee to readmit South Africa to the competition.

World Games Soviet Sextet Nips Canada

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., March 1 (AP)—The undefeated Russian hockey team held a Canadian squad to a 3-2 victory in the World University Winter Games last night.

In other action, at Miami, Brooks Robinson, the Baltimore Orioles' All-Star third baseman, signed a \$17,000 bracket estimated in the \$10,000 bracket for the second straight year. The American League champions still have seven holdouts.

Detroit pitcher Mickey Lolich agreed to an \$85,000 contract and first baseman Norm Cash signed for a reported \$70,000, leaving Ceser Gutierrez the only unsigned Tiger.

With the nine-game hockey tournament almost at the halfway stage, the Soviet team has a 3-0 won-lost record while the Canadians are 1-2 and the United States is 0-2.

The president of the games, Italy's Primo Nebiolo, expressed displeasure at the absence of Gov. Nelson R. Rockefeller of New York. He is listed as the official patron of the games because of the state's financial aid, but has not visited the competition. In previous games, chiefs of state of host countries have presided.

Nebiolo said he was invited to Albany to meet the governor but said, "We are not going. We believe he should come here and visit us."

The top-seeded U.S. player, Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., ousted Hungary's Peter Stozek, 7-5, 6-3, and top foreign seed, Romania's Ilie Nastase, eliminated Jim Osborne of Honolulu, 6-3, 6-4.

In other results, Pierre Barthès of France defeated Colin Dibley of Australia, 6-4, 7-6; Juan Gilbert of Spain turned back Britain's Gerald Battick, 7-6, 7-5, and Jaime Peralta of Chile ousted Hans Kary of Austria, 6-0, 6-3.

Friends said Battick headed home and said they thought he was ill.

The top-seeded U.S. player, Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., ousted Hungary's Peter Stozek, 7-5, 6-3, and top foreign seed, Romania's Ilie Nastase, eliminated Jim Osborne of Honolulu, 6-3, 6-4.

In other results, Pierre Barthès of France defeated Colin Dibley of Australia, 6-4, 7-6; Juan Gilbert of Spain turned back Britain's Gerald Battick, 7-6, 7-5, and Jaime Peralta of Chile ousted Hans Kary of Austria, 6-0, 6-3.

Aaron Comes to Terms

ATLANTA, March 1 (AP)—Hank Aaron of the Atlanta Braves said yesterday that he has signed a contract for at least two years "that I'm happy with." Braves' president Bill Bartholomay said the 33-year-old outfielder's contract is for the largest amount in the club's history, but refused further comment. Aaron reportedly had been asking for a three-year pact at \$200,000 a year.

Liquori Won't Run

LOS ANGELES, March 1 (UPI)—Former Villanova star Marty Liquori withdrew from a track meet scheduled for here Saturday because of an ailing left foot which has been hampering his preparations for the Munich Olympics. The 22-year-old Cedar Grove, N.J., Olympian telephoned the meet director to say he wouldn't compete against Jim Ryan in the mile.

PULLING THE STRING—Hardy Ward sights target. His aim, an Olympic gold medal.

Ward: Arrows, Outrageous Fortune

By Kenneth Turan

WASHINGTON, March 1 (WP)—What Hardy Ward does is not fun.

"Anybody'd get bored," he says, "hour after hour, arrow after arrow, shooting six, walking back and forth, shooting six. The gym gets cold as hell at one or two in the morning. You want to talk to someone. You don't want to be cut here by yourself."

Yet almost every hour, every day Ward alone in Ft. Myers, Va., shadowy gym, shooting arrows. Only part of the reason is a normal, understandable desire to win the first Olympic gold medal to be given in archery in 52 years, to return to the days when he was world champion.

"The Man With The Golden Arm," as Sports Illustrated magazine said, "The God of Archery," as the Japanese said.

Angry Dreamer

Inside Hardy Ward, 22, Army draftee from Mount Pleasant, Texas, is an angry dreamer, a man convinced that if he tries hard enough, he can achieve pinheads in the sport that would be untouched for perhaps generations and make him "one of the best who ever lived. It'll happen. One day I'll be recognized as maybe the greatest archer who's ever lived."

Ward started shooting when he was 5, so young that his fingers now are misshapen and arthritic, "like a tree bent in the wind," he says. He must take constant medication to counter painful burns in both elbows.

Ward's father, who never shot an arrow in his life, was his only coach. "I was shooting cardboard boxes out of Dad's hands at 10, 15, 20 yards when he was just a little bitty kid," Ward says.

Now, with skill and trust amplified, he shoots playing cards, paper cups, and pine cone balls out of those hands, even after off his father's cigarettes.

50 Straight Victories

Ward has won 50 consecutive tournaments over a two-year span, 32 of the 102 he has entered, became the youngest to win the U.S. archery championship, at 16, and youngest at the time to take the world title. He won it in 1968.

He has accomplished things "no one else in the world has done, before or since." Among

such feats is getting all six arrows into a nine-inch bull's-eye at 90 meters, just about the length of a

Art Buckwald

State's Cover Is Blown

WASHINGTON—One of the best kept secrets of the Nixon administration was blown during the President's trip to China last week. The American people discovered that there is a highly confidential organization advising the President on foreign affairs which is called the "State Department." The head of this secret agency is Art Buckwald, a lawyer named William Rogers, an old friend of President Nixon's.

This how the existence of this undercover agency was revealed when President Nixon went to China. He was seen in the company of a sandy-haired man who rarely left the President's side. Most reporters on the trip assumed he was a Secret Service man and paid no attention to him.

But then the President went to visit Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the newspapermen discovered that the sandy-haired man did not accompany Mr. Nixon. This knocked out the theory that the mysterious person was a Secret Service agent.

When questioned about what the person was doing on the trip, Ron Ziegler reluctantly admitted that the man's name was William Rogers and he held the title of Secretary of State, and he had something to do with foreign affairs, though Ziegler refused to go into it any further.

Meanwhile, back in Washington, reporters were trying to find out more about the "State Department" and where it fitted into the diplomatic picture.

The White House seemed very disturbed about the leak, and J. Edgar Hoover has been ordered

to find out who blew Mr. Rogers' cover.

A White House spokesman told me, "It does not good for the security of the nation to talk about the role of the State Department in foreign affairs. The people who revealed the existence of Mr. Rogers and the agency he represents may believe they were reporting news, but in effect they are only giving aid and comfort to the enemy."

"Does the revelation of a State Department mean that Henry Kissinger is not running the entire foreign policy of the United States?"

"It means no such thing. All politics on foreign affairs are still made by the Department of Kissinger, or as we call it here, the D.O.K. The State Department, and I'm not confirming there is one, mind you, is sort of a back-up organization which provides the President with information he might miss from his usual sources."

"If this is true, why all the mystery about the organization? Why hasn't the country heard about the State Department before?" And why has the identity of William Rogers, as head of it, been kept a secret?

"The President believes that there are certain agencies that can operate better if they are not publicized. If people knew what Mr. Rogers did, he would not have the freedom of movement that he has now. He can go anywhere in the world without being recognized. The President can assign him missions that would be impossible for someone as well known as Henry Kissinger to take. The State Department, because of its anonymity, has been able to perform a great service to the nation."

"Do you believe the gamble of taking Mr. Rogers to Peking was worth all the trouble that the State Department is now in?"

"That's Monday morning quarterbacking. From the beginning we were aware that it was a calculated risk to allow Mr. Rogers to be seen in such close proximity to the President. But at the time the decision was made, we had no idea that the President would meet Mao Tse-tung, and Rogers wouldn't."

"Will the State Department be dismantled now that its role is out in the open?"

"That decision is up to Dr. Kissinger."

PERSONALS

MR. GOVERNOR: President Lyndon Johnson, meeting of AMERICANS AGAINST FOR McGovern, Thurday, March 2, 1972, at the Royal Lancaster Hotel, London, S.W.10 (United Kingdom).

SERVICES

BENTH-BIED: London 100% escort service by international experts. Car 01-583-1240. Tel: 01-583-1240. Fax: 01-583-1240.

BRITISH ISLES: (UK) Ireland and Scandinavia. Mr. Christopher Bentham, 100% escort service. Tel: 01-583-1240. London W.C.1. Tel: 01-583-1240.

GERMANY: Mrs. Eva Petzold, F.O.H.E. International, Tel: 01-583-1240. London W.C.1. Tel: 01-583-1240. Fax: 01-583-1240.

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: GENEVA: Mrs. Barbara Pfeiffer, 25, Albers (Tel: 01-583-1240).

ITALY: Mr. Antonio Sambrocca, Via Cavour 10, 00187, Rome. Tel: 06-574-5747.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. A. Tielman, Engelseweg 1, Amsterdam.

PORTUGAL: Miss Rita Amaro, Rua das Flores, 25, 1100, Lisbon.

SPAIN: Mr. Baldo O. Sanchez, 1 Paseo de la Castellana, Madrid 13, Tel: 01-583-1240.

SWITZERLAND: Thelma Ruth, 12, Pl. du Lac, 1217, Genève.

U.S.A.: Mr. Andrew Cooper, 100 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

</div